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VON HINTZE MADE FOREIGN MINISTER VICE KUHLMANN

Former German Envoy To Peking Ranking Member Of Cabinet

MILITARISTS WIN?

Allies Regard Appointment As Victory For Pan-German Element

CALLED INTRIGUER

Socialists In Reichstag Demand He First Give His Policy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, July 10.—A message from Berlin confirms that Admiral von Hintze has succeeded Baron von Kuhlmann as Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Copenhagen, July 10.—The resignation of Baron von Kuhlmann, the German Minister for Foreign Affairs, caused a sensation in the Reichstag, where it was announced on his return from headquarters.

The Leader of the Center proposed a postponement of the sitting in order to enable the various parties to discuss the situation owing to the Socialists declaring that they would not vote the new War Loan unless Admiral von Hintze had declared his policy. The Socialists are greatly dissatisfied at the appointment of Admiral von Hintze.

Triumph For Pan-Germans

London, July 10.—The Press, both in London and Paris, assuming the correctness of the report of the resignation of Baron von Kuhlmann, express the opinion that it constitutes a triumph for the pan-Germans and is likely to be followed by stronger measures against Russia, especially after the assassination of Baron von Mirbach, and also possibly by a supreme method in France or Italy soon.

Described As Intriguer

Admiral von Hintze, who is mentioned as his successor, is described as one of the most notorious intriguers and adventurers in the German diplomatic service. He was formerly Ambassador at Peking, but, owing to various scandals, he was recalled. He was in Mexico when the war broke out but managed to return to Germany in the guise of an Englishman. He then went to China, crossing the Pacific as a supercargo in a Scandinavian tramp steamer.

Apparently there is some hitch regarding Baron von Kuhlmann's successor. A later official message from Berlin says that von Hintze has been mentioned as his successor but a final decision has not yet been made.

B.W.W.A. ENTERTAINMENT ADDS $5,000 TO FUND

Dancing, Movies And Auctioning Of Valuable Articles Feature Program

Over $5,000 was realised at the entertainment, dance and auction held at the Race Club last night for the benefit of the British Women's Work Association.

An excellent entertainment program preceded the auction and dancing followed the sale. Moving pictures, dancing by Mrs. Parkin, Miss May Price and Miss Daisy Brodie and an Irish Dance by Mr. Dennis Hagen of the British Monitor Gnat were the features of the entertainment. Mr. M. Silas presided at the piano.

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez delivered a short address, speaking of the work done by the Association and the necessity for raising funds to eliminate the debt. He introduced Mr. F. J. Burritt as auctioneer. Several articles were sold, bringing prices from $160 to $750.

Dancing was enjoyed until an early hour this morning.

Australian Premier Again Presses Britain To Adopt New Commercial Policy

Must Organise Industrial Life On More Efficient Basis If Empire Is To Maintain Position In World, Mr. Hughes Declares

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—Addressing a large and representative meeting of the British Producers' Organisation in London, the Premier of Australia, Mr. W. M. Hughes, again dwelt at great length on the absolute necessity of the British Empire seriously organising, industrially and economically, if it wishes to maintain its position after the war. To win the war without being prepared to meet the immediate conditions after the war, would mean to clasp empty husks. Political independence and the trappings and greatness would remain for a season, but without economic greatness degeneracy would begin.

How could this mighty Empire hold together in the future save by its numerous virile populations being united by ties of self-interest as well as race and common ideals, and how could these conditions be assured without economic prosperity? Upon conditions which guaranteed profitable investment for capital, plentiful and regular employment for labor on good wages and in good conditions. Upon the development of land the other primary resources, on these, the greatness, nay the very existence, of the Empire and every part of it absolutely rested.

Mr. Hughes proceeded to argue that Great Britain's economic policy before the war was one of negation and, judging by the results, did not pay. In this matter of life and death things were allowed to take their course. No other great nations acted thus.

Shows How Germany Gained

He showed how Germany's share of the trade of the world grew by leaps and bounds. For example, fifty years ago Great Britain produced roughly five times more iron and two and a half times more steel than Germany. In 1913 Germany produced twice as much iron and two and a half times as much steel as Great Britain. Moreover many of the best rooms in the industrial mansions of the Empire were occupied by Germans. Germany's peaceful penetration honeycombed the industrial life of Great Britain so that Great Britain traded not entirely for her own advantage but also for Germany's.

After the inferno the world was passing through, could it be maintained even by those who before the war thought that Britain's economic policy was the best policy that that policy would suit conditions after the war? "In the new economic environment after the war, if we are not adequately equipped we shall surely perish."

He pointed out that few realised what would be the position after the war. The war indebtedness of Great Britain had already reached £8,000 millions. Add to the interest on this stupendous sum the many millions annually for pensions, huge sums for repatriation and avocational education for the disabled, and many other financial responsibilities and it will be realised that we are in for a pretty bad time, for remember that these are all new burdens added to the burdens before the war and they would have to be met out of the wealth produced before the war. Hence it was obvious we must produce more per unit of labor and per £ of capital invested than ever.

Neither eloquence or resolutions would solve this problem. "Of course, you can die or quit, which amounts to the same thing, but if you want to live you must act promptly. The more you look at the terrific problem the more appalling it appears. You want to forget it and believe somehow that you can muddle through, but at the back of your mind you know it cannot be sidestepped."

Must Integrate Industry

Continuing, Mr. Hughes again emphasised that the only way to deal with the problem was to organise every industry so that each fitted into the other like cogs in a machine and form parts of a great national organisation. The co-operation of organised labor was absolutely necessary. The fundamental fact was that more wealth must be produced. Some still wanted to take their German brother by the hand after the war, although that hand was stained with the blood of innocents. Those people spoke of internationalism and still wanted the open-door policy. "So do the Germans, but it is an open-door for Germany, not for the British Empire."

Mr. Hughes referred in sarcastic terms to those who, after Brest-Litovsk and all that has happened since in Russia, cry out in horror when someone in the interests of our own self-preservation urges necessary national industrial measures. These measures do not begin or end with a tariff. Every industry must be dealt with as circumstances demanded. If a duty was necessary, why not have it? Why not deal with this question non-politically on its merits. It was a national imperial non-party question, above all a business question. The British Government had already the nucleus of a complimentary organisation so far as raw materials were concerned. "What is wanted for the co-ordination of these nuclei and the organisation of industry generally is an immediate declaration of the economic policy of the Government and the appointment of someone clothed with the necessary authority to begin without delay to organise for Peace."

TOO HOT FOR BATTLE, SO TRUCE IS DECLARED

What's A Month Or Two In War Between Chinese Friends?

Reuter's Pacific Service

Peking, July 11.—It is reported from Hankow that the suspension of hostilities in Hunan is due to the attitude of Wu Pei-fu, who considers it is too hot to continue operations, which must be postponed till the weather is cooler.

The report that General Feng Yu-hsiang has declared independence owing to the shooting of his father-in-law, General Lu Chien-hsiang, is denied in official circles.

M.P's. Summoned To Peking

A Presidential Mandate was promulgated yesterday ordering the newly elected Parliamentarians to congregate in Peking before the end of this month, according to a Peking telegram last night.

General Tsao Kun will leave Tientsin for Hankow Monday in his new role as Inspector-General of the four provinces. But before he starts his march, he requests that the Peking Government furnish him with Tls. 240,000 for military expenses and 4,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

General Lung Chi-kwang has again returned to Peking and is urging the Ministry of Finance to advance him necessary funds.

The Cabinet at its meeting Tuesday decided to consent to the Japanese demand for the opening up of various treaty ports in North China in accordance with the term of the Sino-Japanese agreement, according to the Chinese press. The first six ports to be opened, it was decided, would be Kalgan, Kweihua, Tiaonang, Chifung, Doloner and Kalutu.

OFFENSIVE IN ALBANIA IS ON 80-MILE FRONT

French And Italians Have Pushed 20 Miles Ahead Since Spring

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—It is pointed out that the important advance made by the Franco-Italian forces in southern Albania on a front of eighty miles between the Sea and Lake Ochrida is the climax of the pressure which has been steadily exercised for the past two months. The French and Italians since the spring have pushed their way northward for twenty miles. They are now advancing in considerable strength and are making substantial progress in this mountainous and roadless region. British monitors are co-operating with the Italians in the coastal sector, where the Italians are already twenty miles north of Aviona and are apparently aiming for Durazzo.

Rome, July 10.—An official communique reports:

Having reached to the westward of the lower and middle Semeni and extended eastward our occupation of the heights at the head of the Tomorica, our troops are advancing and repulsing the enemy in the center at Astrid and Osum.

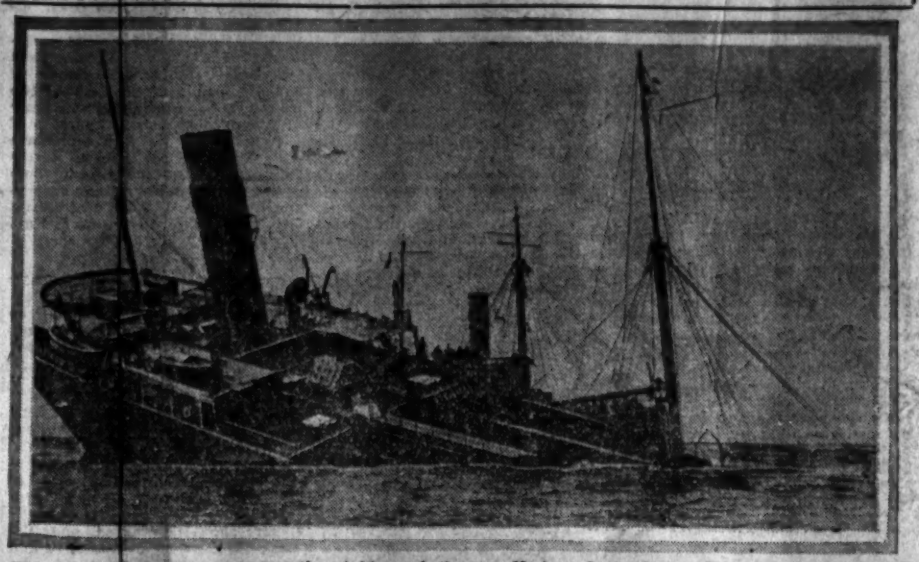
Fighting Near Monastir

Paris, July 10.—An official despatch from Eastern headquarters reports:

Notwithstanding his costly defeats in the Cerna Bend yesterday, the enemy again attacked north of Monastir and was again repulsed.

We continued our advance in conjunction with the Italians south of Devolia, in Albania, where we captured Cafaguri-Prere and Kosnica. The Austrians are retiring in disorder in Tomorica Valley and we are pursuing them.

First Photograph Of American Ship Sunk Off Coast By U-Boats



This is the first and exclusive photograph of the sinking of American ships by German U-boats off the American coast. The picture shows the sinking of the s.s. Herbert L. Pratt, which was torpedoed off Cape Henlopen, southeast of Lewes, Delaware. The vessel was about a mile off shore when struck and managed to keep afloat and make her way toward shore, where she now lies with her stern high in the air. There are hopes that the Pratt may be salvaged.

PARADE TONIGHT STARTS JULY 14TH CELEBRATION

Lantern Procession Leaves French Consulate At 8.30; Review Tomorrow Morning

The celebration of the French National Holiday, which comes tomorrow, will begin tonight with a monster lantern procession starting at the French Consulate General at 8.30 o'clock. The route of the parade will be Rue de Consulate, Quai de France, Avenue Edward VII, Rue Montauban, Rue de Consulate, Rue Kraetzer, Rue de Cimitiere, Avenue Joffre, Route Voyron to the French Part.

All streets through which the procession passes will be closed to traffic during the parade and other traffic regulations effective tonight and tomorrow, were announced by the French Police yesterday.

After nine o'clock this and tomorrow night, Boulevard Montigny from Avenue Joffre to Rue Voisin will be closed to traffic and if necessary Rue de Consulate will be closed from the Bund to Boulevard Montigny. Vehicles must use Avenue Edward VII or Boulevard de Deux Republiques. Route Voyron will be a one-way street tonight, all traffic entering from Avenue Joffre and leaving by the Avenue Dubail entrance.

Tomorrow morning at seven o'clock the portion of Route Voyron between the French Club and Avenue Dubail will be closed until after the military review which commences at 8 o'clock.

A varied program has been arranged for tomorrow, beginning with the review by Consul-General Wilden at the French Park.

Many buildings on Avenue Joffre will be illuminated tonight and tomorrow night and arches decorated with greenery and the flags of Allied Nations have been erected at both entrances to the French Park and at the entrance to the French Club. Pennants are strung across Route Voyron.

A reviewing stand has been erected on the west side of the French Park and here Allied Consuls and prominent local officials will review the troops. The stand will seat about 600 people. Thousands can watch the review as enclosures have been roped off.

Captain Charles Schmitt, head of the French Municipal Police, will be marshal of the parade, which will be in seven divisions. Marines from the Doudard de Lagree, a company of French Colonial Infantry, one company each of Servians and Poles, Europeans of the French Police, Annamites of the department, Sikh Police from the International Settlement and American, British, Japanese, Portuguese, Italian and Chinese units of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps will participate in the review and salute the French flag following an address by Consul-General Wilden.

There will be receptions at the French Club and at the Consulate General tomorrow, an entertainment and dance at Verdun Gardens and a special dinner, concert and ball at the Cafe Trianon tomorrow night.

BELGIAN ROYAL PAIR FLY OVER TO ENGLAND

Make Trip To Attend Silver Wedding In Separate Seaplanes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 10.—It transpires that the King and Queen of the Belgians, when visiting Their Majesties on the occasion of their silver wedding, crossed the Channel in separate seaplanes.

Speaking at the Belgian concert at the Albert Hall at which the King and Queen of the Belgians, accompanied by King George and Queen Mary, were present, Lord Curzon said that the former were the first King and Queen to descend on our coasts from the sky.

Native City Strides Another Step Nearer To The Millenium

Becomes Haven Of Refuge For Us Who Would Escape The Foochow Loo Meibas

If he only had jurisdiction over the neighbor whose daughter is training for grand opera!

Singing by girls is taboo in the Native City. The Chief of Police has put down his foot. Possibly he too has a neighbor with an aspiring daughter. Anyway, by order of his latest decree vocalisation by young women of "tender years" may only be carried out at the risk of a fine. The reason for this step toward Utopia is given as being a necessity toward the moral upkeep of the City.

Much may be [illegible] this startling [illegible] proceeding for doing something to tone down the language of neighbors of the neighbors mentioned previously. The provincial legislator at Nanking whose resolution was passed by the legislature, and as a result of which the Chief issued his proclamation, gives ten reasons why singing by young girls, as well as all other forms of entertainment, are to be frowned upon. These are called the "Ten Harms" and are:

1—They lure young men to loose living and extravagant expenditures.

2—Girls are liable to take it into their heads to go upon the stage.

3—Public entertainments tend to collect crowds of undesirables.

4—They make whole cities profligate.

5—Singing and entertainments are profaning the sacredness of the Temples.

6—Evildoers take advantage of the crowds which gather to ply their trades.

7—Tourists and foreigners are scandalised.

8.—The themes of most entertainments itself calls to license.

9.—The time of the people is wasted.

10—Such frivolities are contagious and may spread to other cities.

Which is what we thought all the time.

ALLIED BANKERS GET BALKAN CONCESSIONS

British And French Groups Get Right To Irrigate Marshes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—The Salonica correspondent of The Times states that concessions have been granted to British and French financial groups for the drainage and irrigation of the marshes in the valleys of the Struma and the Vardar, respectively.

Australia Is Reopened To China And Java Tea

Importation Will Be Allowed On Basis Of Half Of 1916 Cargoes

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Melbourne, July 8.—The Minister of Customs allows the importation of Java and China teas on a basis of fifty percent of the 1916 cargoes. This importation was prohibited eighteen months ago with a view to promoting the consumption of Indian tea.

DEFEAT NEAR ANTHEUIL ADMITTED BY GERMANS

French And British Further Improve Positions By Local Operations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports this morning:

We slightly improved our positions eastward of Bretonneux and took several prisoners in successful raids at Morris and Festubert.

The hostile artillery was active on both sides of the Somme.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday:

In a successful minor operation last night in the region of Merris we captured nine machine-guns, two trench-mortars and a number of prisoners.

Artillery [illegible] was active on the northern part of the front. Ten enemy machines were destroyed and one driven down out of control.

We dropped fourteen tons of bombs over the line, two tons on Lille junction and one and a half tons on Bruges docks. Three British machines are missing.

During the night we dropped three tons of bombs on enemy railways and camps. All our machines returned.

(By wireless).—A German official communique reports: Strong French forces advanced several times and established themselves westward of Antheuil and northward of Longpont.

Paris, July 10.—The official communique issued this evening reports:

South of the Aisne our infantry finally overcame the resistance of the enemy at different points and we captured Lagrille Farm and the quarries north of Chavigny Farm. Eastwards our patrols reached Longpont and entered the northern part of Courcy, taking prisoners.

Major McCudden, V.C., Is Killed In Accident

Famous British Flyer, Conqueror Of Germany's Best Airmen, Is Dead

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Major McCudden, V.C., the famous airman, who has won almost every award for valor, has been accidentally killed while flying in France. The son of a warrant-officer in the Royal Engineers, Major McCudden began as a mechanic. He fought Immelmann, the famous German flyer, three times.

British Army Chaplain Given Victoria Cross

The Rev. T. B. Hardy Gets Decoration For Heroism In Care For Wounded Under Fire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—Four new Victoria Crosses are awarded, including one conferred on the Rev. Theodore Bayley Hardy, D.S.O., M.C., a chaplain of the British army, who although over fifty years of age "displayed marvelous energy and endurance which would be remarkable even in a very much younger man." Three incidents are cited showing how this chaplain tended an incapacitated officer and men during actions notwithstanding he was exposed to very dangerous conditions, including very close enemy artillery fire.

TWO GOVERNMENTS STARTED IN SIBERIA; ATTEMPT TO UNITE

Gen. Horvath Heads One, Another Is Declared In Vladivostok

CZECHS NEUTRAL

Efforts At Coalition Between Two So Far Have Failed

NEGOTIATIONS ON

Provisional Ruler of Siberia And Russia, Horvath Styles Himself

Reuter's Pacific Service

Vladivostok, July 12.—A declaration by the Provisional Government of Siberia formed at Vladivostok has been promulgated notifying Allies and neutrals that it has assumed the functions of government in Siberia.

A proclamation was published in Vladivostok yesterday whereby General Horvath proclaims himself provisional ruler of Siberia and Russia.

Negotiations for a coalition of the two Governments have been unsuccessful so far. The Consular Body and Czecho-Slovaks are neutral.

Harbin, July 10.—General Horvath's Government is temporarily located at Grodekovo, from which place he is negotiating with the Czecho-Slovaks at Nikolsk.

Harvath Tells Policy

General Horvath has issued a proclamation announcing his policy which is being circulated in the vicinity of Grodoekovo and Harbin and which is being carried westward by special train. It promises:

1.—Abolition of all Bolsheviki laws and ordinances.

2.—The restoration of legal tribunals and administrative institutions and self-government for municipalities and zemstvos.

3.—The equality of citizenship, the maintenance of citizen equality at law and the maintenance of citizens rights and liberties.

4.—The general right of election.

5.—Recognition of all former alliances, conventions and agreements with Allied and neutral countries and also political obligations and proprietorial rights of territory.

6.—The restoration of the army with the strictest discipline and without giving the army political rights.

7.—Restoration of the right of private ownership of property.

8.—All questions concerning land to be decided by the Constituent Assembly.

9.—The restoration of commerce and trade by the abolition of the nationalisation and socialisation of commercial and industrial organisations.

10.—Improvement of popular education.

11.—Religious freedom.

12.—The right of Siberia and other regions to exercise autonomy as parts of United Russia.

Provisional Cabinet Formed

The Provisional Government formed here is as follows:

General Horvath, Premier.
Taskin, Agriculture.
Vostrotin, Commerce.
Ustrugoff, Communications.
Okorukoff, Food Controller.
Hursky, Religious Affairs.
Putiloff, Finance.
General Flug, War.

General Horvath is endeavoring to secure the service of M. Vologodsky, who is at present in the interior of Siberia, as Minister of Justice and a member of the old Siberian Government may be included.

The Proclamation calls the appointments temporary.

Delegates from Vladivostok are visiting General Horvath with a view to effecting a coalition of General Horvath's Government and the old Siberian Government, which left Harbin for Vladivostok a week ago.

The Czecho-Slovaks are the dominant factor, the peasantry acclaiming them everywhere. They are apparently awaiting instructions from the French or the Consular Body at Vladivostok. The position is ripe for Allied action, which should be taken forcefully. As regards what can be

done or how it can be done, the present elements are capable of being moulded to suit the Allies but if guidance is delayed the opportunity will soon pass.

Dictators Are Ridiculed

Harbin, July 11.—Hitherto the Czecho-Slovaks have received General Horvath's overtures guardedly. General Flug has gone on to Vladivostok to ascertain the feeling there, otherwise the situation is unchanged.

Beginning with an ironical allusion to the Horvath Government as the harbingers of peace, Trud, the organ of the Old Siberian Government, says how pitiable these feeble dictators appear compared to the representatives of democracy.

"Strong in the confidence of democracy, comprehending their role as representatives of the ill-tortured nation, the Siberian Government is firmly convinced that it will, by democracy, free our dear Siberia from the Bolshevik yoke and restore real government by the people, whereas the first appeal made by these dictators is not to Russia but to foreigners. They bow to Japan, who pursues a policy of disorganisation of Russia by secret and open sympathy and support of reaction. Counting upon the help, chiefly of foreign bayonets, these dictators are bold enough to leave Manchuria.

"This is not reaction, breaking a way by fire and sword, but the action of pitiable petitioners bargaining with foreigners for the right to administer a country which does not acknowledge them. What but war can such a government of foreigners, chiefly Japanese, bring upon itself? The authority taken over by a man who, for many years, has borne with honor the standard of Russian statehood under the severest conditions, General Horvath's political experience, caution in responsible decisions, tact and wisdom, combined with a firm unshakeable will, are sufficient guarantee that the great step taken on July 9 will be carried to a favorable end. The members of his Cabinet are known for their practical work in Russia. Their skill will ease the heavy burden which the Provisional Ruler has undertaken to help lead the tortured country to the door of the freely elected Constituent Assembly where the people of Russia will find the rebirth of happiness and glory."

YES, THEY CELEBRATED, WITH REVERSE ENGLISH

Flags Flown Upside Down To Observe Anniversary Of Tuan-Feng 'Restoration'

Yesterday was the anniversary of the puncturing of Mr. Chang Hsun's heroic endeavor to put the pulmotor on the late lamented Manchu dynasty. Evidences of the occasion were to be seen about the city, but they left the observer with mixed feelings and a general sensation of puzzlement regarding the sentiments of the populace toward the existent pilots of the ship of state. In fact, it might be gathered that their view is that as a republic it is somewhat of a joke.

Over a club near the West Gate of the Chinese City the flag of the Republic billowed gallantly on the breeze. But, shades of better days, it flew at half-mast! Nearby, over a large shop, another national banner fluttered. This one was at top-mast. But it was upside down. Still another, similarly reversed, was observed a short distance down the same street. Near the East Gate and above a Chinese school, a third emblem of the Chinese democracy flew as for a signal of distress.

In other ways, however, the day was observed in more usual manner. The Chinese schools were closed, as were the various Chinese public offices, within and without the Settlement.

At 10 a.m. there was a reception at the office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on Bubbling Well Road. Here members of the Consular body, the Mixed Court magistrates and other officials and citizens were received by the Commissioner, Mr. Ivan Chen, and refreshments were served. The Chinese warships in the river, the Customs, Chinese Chamber of Commerce and other offices flew the flag.

German Propaganda Helped Bolsheviki To Undermine Russians, Says Speaker

Prof. C. H. Robertson Gives His Onions On Bleeding Nation; Mr. R. J. Reitzel Dscribes Y.M.C.A. Work In Prison Camps

The part played by ingenious German propaganda, aiding the activities of Lenin and Trostky following the abdication of the Tsar, in influencing tens of thousands of Russian soldiers to lay down their arms and return to their homes, was told yesterday by Prof. C. H. Roberison, Y.M.C.A. worker in Russia, at the Saturday Club tiffin held at the Carlton Cafe.

The speaker said that it was this combination that destroyed the morale of Russia's great army because the Bolsheviki leaders, aquainted with the psychology of the mass of the Russian people, opened the wedge that made the influx of German propaganda possible.

Mr. R. J. Reitzel, who was with Russian prisoners in Southern Hungary for a year, gave a seven-minute talk on the work done by the Young Men's Christian Association in prison camps. Mr. Ivan Chen presided. Nearly 100 attended.

Prof. Robertson spoke in glowing terms of the Czecho-Slavs, saw the first step in the restoration of Russia in the assassination of Count von Mirbach, and expressed every confidence in the country. He forecasted the destruction of Bolshevikism by the Czech-Slavs.

Natural Result of Past History

He said in part:

"The situation in Russia during the past year has been just what should be expected if account is taken of the distant and immediate preceding history of the Russian Empire; the total disregard on the part of the ruling classes of Russia of the real interests of the masses; the inefficiency and terrible mistreatment by officers of the Russian army of the Russian soldiers; the centuries of oppression, misrule, and banishment of tens of thousands of people annually into Siberia.

"These and many other things made it inevitable that when many millions of the Russian proletariat were armed and organised there should be the powerful reaction touching every aspect of the national life that we have been witnessing during the past fifteen months. It has been a marvelous achievement, this complete capture of all Russia by the Bolsheviki under the leadership of the dignified Lenin and the adroit and resourceful Trotsky. In reality it has been done in a very simple way, the keynote of which was a connecting on with past organisations and an intimate knowledge of the Russian masses.

"The Russian people had been dragged into the war by their imperial leaders without any understanding of its issues. When the Tsar was gone it was recognised as his war and not that of the masses and after the three millions of dead and wounded and the three million prisoners, it was natural that the ignorant peasant army should be nauseated with the thought of proceeding farther with the fiasco, especially in the light of the constant intriguing and betrayal of army plans in Petrograd court circles to the Germans, and the constant misleading and inefficiency of many officers of the Russian army.

Lure of Peace Irresistible

"In the light of this situation, the watch-word or Lenin and Trotsky, 'Peace before Christmas,' was irresistible and as soon as they were in power they issued instruction to each regiment or larger division to begin to negotiate for peace with the German units facing them.

"Already tens of thousands of the officers had been shot and the great majority of the others to save their lives had returned to their homes. This brought the greatest confusion in the army and resulted in desertions by the hundreds of thousands and even millions. As I lived in Moscow at that time and saw the long trains coming in, jamed to the limit both inside and outside and on top and even riding on the engines, and saw the almost continuous procession of men passing through the streets from one station to the next one ahead, and realised that this was happening in every direction, it gave a little suggestion of the tremendous mass movement of men away from the front.

"The second slogan that was irresistible to the peasantry of the whole country was the cry, 'the seizing of all the land by the state and is division amo the people.' The Germans greatly facilitated this slogan and the breakup of the army by skilful propaganda by word, printed page, and cartoon, n the one hand suggesting that the al enemies of the Russians were he Allies, who were trying to keep t Russian army in the trenches for he purpose of putting forward their own capitalistic enterprises at the expense of the Russian laboring mass and those of the world, and by th direct suggestion to soldiers: 'Thland of Russia is being divided. Hury up and get home or you won't get your share.'

Army Thinned Out

"It was by these an other equally ingenious means that Germany in cooperation with the Bolsheviki so thinned the Russian army that when I visited it in Januar of last year there were less than forty men to the verst, and thus many divisions of the German army wee released and shifted to the westen front where they made possible th big drive that we have seen this spring.

"In addition to 'peace by Christmas,' and the national division of land, there also was he promise to the employes of factries that the owners should be outed and the workmen should take charge of and operate the plants pr their own benefit. I happened to be in the Hotel National in Samara and on hearing a big rumpus down stairs in the early morning I went down to find the place full o soldiers, the occasion being the casting of the managers and the putting of the whole place in the hands of the servants.

"By these and similar means the Bolsheviki secured popular approval and support that enbled them to capture city after city beginning in December, until by he end of the year they had swept across one hundred and eighty degrees of Russian territory and were in control at Vladivostok.

"Throughout the winter there has been a growing animosity among a larger and larger number of people against Bolshevism. This has been due to among many causes, constant effort on the part of the government to assume authority in every aspect of the national life, including commerce, education, publicity, the church, and in multitudes of forms in the private life of families and individuals.

"A very bright and significant event which began to manifest itself in February was the coming out from the Austrian front of the Czecho-Slav units. This is a fine body of men, disciplined and trained in the Austrian armies and forced to fight against their fellow Slavs who, deserting or permitting themselves to be captured or taken prisoners, later organised into units in the Russian army and did some of the best fighting seen on any front. With the withdrawal of Russia from the war they were left in the anomalous position of being in a country that would not stand for the principles that they were ready to give their lives for—and if captured, they were sure to be shot as deserters from the Austrian army.

"That gives a grim significance to a sentence in the papers recently telling of the capture of some Czecho-Slavs on the Italian front, saying they were treated according to the regulations providing for such offenders. These men began to pass through Samara in March under French leadership and support and with promise of safe passage to go to Vladivostok to take boat for the French front. The upshot of German influence seeking to prevent their passing Irkutsk in tens of thousands en-route to Vladivostok was that in the last month they have practically captured the entire Siberian Railway and furnished the rallying point for a volunteer army of opponents of the Bolshevik policies that has now set up an independent government in Siberia and threatens to throw from its foundation the whole Bolsheviki structure in European Russia."

The speaker anticipated a terrible winter for the people of European Russia, making the statement that 100,000 people would starve unless transportation facilities are remedied.

Mr. Reitzel Describes Troops

Mr. Reitzel described his experiences along the Eastern front, where the Y. M. C. A. has established huts for the entertainment of the men. With headquarters at Minsk, he had the opportunity to observe conditions in the trenches and yesterday he gave several vivid word pictures of the Russian soldier in the trenches.

Activated Sludge System Urged For Sewage Problem

Expert Makes Recomendations Regarding Shanghai's Sewer And Water-Supply Questions

Pertinent recommendations regarding Shanghai's sewage problem and also to the matter of water supply are contained in a report made by Dr. G. J. Fowler, Professor of Applied Chemistry in the Indian Institute of Science and noted bacteriologist, to the Municipal Council. Dr. Fowler came to Shanghai last May at the request of the Council and was assisted in his researches here by the Municipal Departments interested, the Waterworks Co. and the Whangpoo Conservancy Board.

The "activated sludge process," which in late years has been so successfully experimented with in Western countries, is the solution of Shanghai's sewage problem according to Prof. Fowler's report. In the set of recommendations put forward at the end of his survey of the local situation, he urges the necessity of acquiring a tract of land of at least 300 acres extent where sewage may be discharged and treated. The Municipal Engineer, he states, should be instructed to prepare plans and estimates for a system of separate sewers discharging into ejectors from which the sewage may be forced by compressed air onto the land. Sewage treated by the activated sludge process may take the place of night-soil as a cultivator and that which is not capable of being absorbed by the land can be turned into the river without nuisance or danger. Prof. Fowler declares that apart from the question of polluting the water supply, the discharge of raw sewage into the river is to be deprecated on the ground of its relation to probable future volume to the flow of the stream and the possibility of local if not general nuisance.

The expert recommends that, pending the installation of separate sewer systems, the contents of present cesspools be removed to the site proposed where collecting tanks should be constructed. A portion should be applied to land under expert direction in order to encourage neighboring farmers to remove it while a portion should be used for experimentation to obtain data for the construction of the works on the activated sludge principle and to determine the value of the sludge as manure. The present sewers, Prof. Fowler suggests, may be used for the reception of rain water. The smaller creeks should be inverted in concrete or completely culverted and, where economic or desirable, turned into sewers. To take up the whole problem he urges the formation of a Joint Board, comprising representatives of all interests involved, including those of the Chinese City.

As regards the question of water supply, Prof. Fowler recommends careful bacteriological and chemical studies of the Whangpoo and Yangtsze at all seasons and up to points practical for water intakes. Also, that experiments be undertaken to increase the quantity and maintain and improve the quality of water supplied. He urges a laboratory with a specially qualified staff to be established at the Waterworks for continuous research in water and sewage disposal problems, the work to be done in close co-operation with the Whangpoo Conservancy officials. In conclusion he states:

"In presenting the foregoing report I am very conscious that I have only touched the fringe of the subject and that innumerable details remain for careful consideration. I have also left untouched the whole most important subject of finance Shanghai is, however, a wealthy and public-spirited community and will not allow limited views to obstruct its future development.

"I am confident that the solution of the problems under discussion lies in the direction which I have ventured to point out. The expenditure which these proposals entail is not out of proportion to the resources of the community and will not be more than is cheerfully placed by populations whose resources are even less. It will be a satisfaction to me if I have been able to assist the Council in the consideration of the very difficult problem which they have had to face and my future services are always gladly at their disposal."

THREE LONDON BANKS ARE CONSOLIDATED

More Big Financial Mergers Are Due, According To Newspaper Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—The Daily Express states that Barclay and Company, the London and Provincial Bank and the London and Southwestern Bank have amalgamated. The amalgamation controls accounts totalling £212,000,000.

The Daily Chronicle states that rumor is busy in the City regarding possible amalgamations, including the London City and Midlands Bank and the London Joint Stock Bank, and also that Lloyds Bank is about to come to a working arrangement with the National Bank of India.

The British Bank of South America entered into a working arrangement with the London and Southwestern Bank some weeks ago.

FLOOD IN SHANTUNG

News was received here by the Chinese Benevolent Society of the occurrence of a serious flood June 29 at Tawenkow, Shantung, on account of abundant rain. More than ten villages were inundated and numerous lives were lost and houses destroyed. Tawenkow is only less than 50 miles from Tsinanfu. The local society has delegated one of its members, Mr. Keh Fung-ching, to make investigations about the situation and to co-operate with the chamber of commerce there to start the relief work.

AUSTRIAN FLOODS CAUSE GREAT LOSSES OF FOOD

Half Of Livestock Gone And Vienna Is Without Meat

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Zurich, July 10.—The Vienna newspapers give further details of heavy and continuous rains and serious floods in Austria and South Germany. Houses and bridges have been destroyed at Salzkammergut and the Danube at Vienna has reached the highest level for the past thirty years and is still rising.

During the week-end Vienna was without meat and horse-flesh sold at famine prices. The newspapers state that Austria has lost half the livestock of the country.

Shanghai Must Send Flour To Philippines

50,000 Sacks To Be Shipped Because Of Great Need In Islands

Shanghai flour valued at over $150,000 will be sent to the Philippine Islands on the China Mail Steamship Nanking July 22. Over 50,000 sacks are to be shipped.

Inability of American, Chinese and Filipino buyers to obtain flour from the United States is responsible for the shipment, which will be followed by others of greater size.

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L' Echo De Chine Issues Special July 14 Edition

One of the features of the July 14th celebration will be the special issue of L'Echo de Chine, which will be published Sunday for the benefit of the French war orphans.

Handsomely illustrated, with full page and double page illustrations portraying the four phases active in the winning of the war, special articles and pictures of men from China who were killed, wounded or have returned from the front, the publication is one of the most elaborate ever attempted in Shanghai.

The first fifty copies will be printed on handmade antique paper and will be sold for $15 each. Other editions will be sold for two dollars per copy.

The cover and full page illustrations are drawn by the L'Echo de Chine artist, Mr. E. Papini. The cover portrays the four factors necessary in winning the war: agriculture, munition work, the army and the navy, grouped about a reproduction of the famous statue of victory by L. Drivier.

A double page illustration represents the crushing of militarism and a full page drawing symbolises the new life that will rise from the destruction of war.

Nearly 150 photographs of men from China who won distinction at the front or who lost their lives fighting for the Allies are printed in the special number.

Among the special articles are, America's Interest In France Now and After the War, President Wilson, Stories of the War, The War of the Tanks, Germany, The Fourth Year of the War, The Need of a Sino-French Alliance, In Crowded Paris, The Economic Advance of Italy, The War as a Whole, Those Who Devotedly Died For Their Country, The New Battle, Men of the Hour, Opportunity for the Banque de France and many others.

Articles are written in English, French, Italian, Portuguese and Chinese by well known local writers.

British Vice-Consul In Argentine Attacked

Is Abused By Strikers, Causing Protest By British Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 11.—The Buenos Aires correspondent of The Times states that strikers at Villa Constitution attacked and wounded the British Vice-Consul and took him forcibly to the strikers' headquarters, where he was mishandled. The British Minister has made a protest against this treatment.

The Weather

Hot and damp. The maximum temperature yesterday was 86.9 and the minimum 66.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 90.5 and 77.9.

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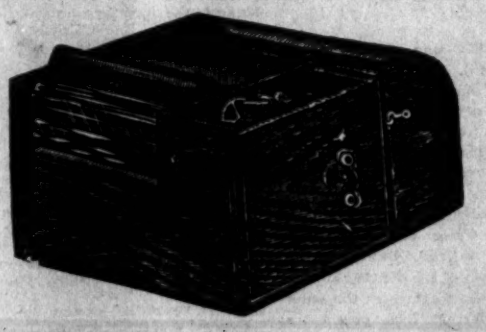

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Method Of Fire Adjusting Criticised At Oriental Cotton Co. Meeting

The disastrous godown fire of last October and the subsequent litigation in the British Supreme Court, wherein the Oriental Cotton Spinning and Weaving Co., Ltd., brought suit against the Lancashire Insurance Co., occupied the attention of the shareholders of the former company yesterday at the annual general meeting.

The decision in the Supreme Court case, Mr. H. E. Arnhold, the chairman, said, was a great surprise to the directors. He stated the company's case in comprehensive detail and in so doing criticised the attitude of Mr. O'Neill, the adjuster, in his negotiations with the company and declared that it seemed highly desirable in the interests of the business community of Shanghai that there should be an official adjuster to handle fire claims, both on behalf of the insured and the insuring companies.

Present at yesterday's meeting were Messrs. H. E. Arnhold, W. A. Argent, R. Ure Hummel, G. A. Richardson and C. H. Rutherford, directors, Mr. D. McNeill, legal adviser, and quite a number of shareholders.

When the notice of the meeting and the auditor's report had been read Mr. Arnhold stated that he would like to explain the reasons for holding the meeting so late in the year. It had been deferred, he said, because it had become apparent early in the year that there would be litigation and it would be impossible to discuss the circumstances of the fire or the manner of adjustment until the case had been heard. As the case and the adjustment of the fire had a far-reaching effect on the company's accounts he would deal with them first in order that shareholders might understand the reason no dividend had been recommended.

Decision Was Surprise

"I need hardly say that the decision in the recent case has come as a great surprise to your directors and probably to most of the shareholders," continued the chairman. "The natural sequence to the case would be to discharge the compradore and take action against him in the Mixed Court, but the company's legal advisers do not recommend such a course, as, in their opinion, we would not win our case. The compradore would naturally in his defence refer to the presence of the hoops and contend that as the count of same had been admitted to be reliable, it must be regarded as very strong evidence of the presence of the yarn in view of the nature and condition of the hoops which were found.

"A great deal has been said about the large stock of hoop iron held by the Mill, and it has been suggested that the company had, for a considerable time, been collecting old used hoops with the zeal with which a dealer in antiques acquires old curios. The compradore would, however, have no difficulty in proving first that the total stock of hooping held by the company at the time of the fire was only sufficient for its requirements for six months, secondly, that the company had never collected or purchased hoops, and lastly that not only were practically sufficient hoops found to account for the whole quantity of yarn, but that out of this quantity over 97% were intact hoops, which, it is admitted, were used yarn hoops and could consequently have only come off yarn bales during a fire. He could further prove that there had never been a fire in the company's yarn godowns prior to the present one and that consequently these yarn hoops must be assumed to have come off yarn bales during the present fire. It was brought out during the case: (1.) That the hoops were old yarn hoops; (2.) That they were counted in a reliable manner; (3.) That a large number of them were still intact with the rivets in them; (4.) That it would be impossible to remove intact hoops off pressed packed bales; but, as the Court was unable to agree with your directors as to the conclusion to be drawn from these facts, I must take it that arson was assumed and that it was supposed that the compradore or godownman had for years past collected old yarn hoops at salvage auctions with the idea of committing arson at some future date. The idea lacks the support of any confirmatory evidence, and it is indeed difficult to believe that the compradore or godownman would have forgotten in which godown they had stored the hoops intended to cover up their misdeeds and would, by mistake, have set alight to the wrong godown. The hoops were found in the debris of Godown 'O,' whereas the fire started in 'K,' and another godown intervened between the two. Nor does it seem likely that they would have torn out the pages from the godown books which showed the yarn to be stored in the same godown as the above-mentioned hoops and have rewritten these pages showing the yarn to have been in the other two godowns where a shortage of hoops was bound to be discovered.

Deals With Arson Suggestion

"The suggestion of arson therefore," Mr. Arnhold continued, "rested entirely on the conclusions of Mr. O'Neill, whose reasoning evidently was: 1st, that an anonymous letter had been received that the compradore was short of cargo and therefore great care was necessary in the adjustment, this letter never having been shown the assured, (who could have informed him immediately that the compradore was not a purchaser of yarn and did not deal in it); 2nd, that the fire could hardly have spread to godown 'O' as there was a firewall 32 inches thick, (whereas the firewall was 20 inches thick at the bottom and 15 inches at the top, Mr. O'Neill having evidently measured only the buttresses); 3rd, that the so-called yarn hoops really came off of bales of Indian cotton.

"This third statement," Mr. Arnhold said, "was eventually withdrawn by Mr. O'Neill when it had been confirmed by the company as incorrect, but it was astounding that he should ever have made such a statement in view of the fact that he had been almost daily at the Mill, where any number of both sorts of bales were about.

"As a matter of fact, there were about 4,000 packages of cotton stored in godown 'K' in which the fire started, of which some 3,000 were in native bales. It is a well-known fact that Chinese cotton, which contains a great deal of moisture when packed in this way, is subject to spontaneous combustion, and since it has been shown that the fire in 'K' was practically confined to the cotton, your directors are convinced that spontaneous combustion was the actual cause of the fire, and consequently consider the presence of the hoops in godown 'O' to be sufficient evidence that the yarn was there. They can find nothing in the evidence of Mr. Pett, the principal, indeed the only witness, as to the nature of the fire, to contradict this. Mr. Pett stated that a bale of cotton which is hydraulically pressed by very high pressure into one solid mass and bound together with continuous hooping, would not burn freely but would smoulder for several days, and it has been assumed that the same statement would also apply to yarn bales which contain 40 bundles and are very differently constructed. I cannot accept this assumption. Yarn bales are only slightly pressed in order not to damage the yarn and are bound by four independent hoops which are held together by strips of bamboo placed beneath the hoops. If these bamboo strips are destroyed by fire, the bale falls into four sections, and when this takes place, the bundles easily fall out and are then very accessible to flames in a fire. My view has been confirmed by Mr. Cooper of Messrs. L. Moore and Co., as also by Messrs. Noel, Murray and Co., in their report to the adjusters, in which they stated that yarn appears to fall a prey to fire easily. Those two firms have more experience as to what happens to yarn in a fire than anybody else in Shanghai."

Mr. Pett's Testimony Analysed

Mr. Arnhold then cited Mr. Pett's testimony regarding the great fierceness and rapidity of the fire in godown "O" and with corroborative reasoning sought to bring out that this tended to authenticate the claim that the yarn was stored herein.

"If there was no yarn," he concluded, "there was only hoop iron, which can hardly have generated sufficient heat to have made it necessary to turn the hose from the fire floats on to godown 'O', or turn the hose on the tower of the Mill on the other side of the compound."

The chairman then took up the question, raised during the trial, as to the reliability of the company's books. He was inclined, he said, to think that the evidence given on this point by Mr. Ross had been misinterpreted. In subsequent conversations Mr. Ross had assured him that he had no fault to find with the books and was of opinion that there was an absolute check on the production of the Mill. The irregularities which had occurred were in the subsidiary books at the Mill, showing where cargo was stored, and in no way affected the main books of the company. Shortness of staff, owing to the war, had made possible the irregularities. He then referred briefly to the changes in the godown books, made by the junior clerk when he found that he had omitted to transfer sufficient insurance to cover the stock in "O" and under the impression that, since the company was fully covered in the total insurance, he was doing nothing wrong.

Referring to the manner of the adjustment, Mr. Arnhold said that differences had arisen with the adjusters from the very first. As the company had bought no local grades of cotton the day before, the claims had been based on prices at which Mr. Brooke Smith informed them he had purchased the day before the fire, less the difference in price which the Ewo Mill is charged by dealers owing to more stringent conditions being imposed. These prices were not accepted by the adjuster and they were compelled eventually to accept the lower figure offered. This, the chairman said, would not have been so serious if it had applied only to cotton, but three weeks after the fire they had been informed that the market price of yarn the day before the fire would not be refunded, but only the factory costs, based on cotton prices allowed by the adjusters. Practically all of the yarn had been sold before the fire. Protest was made but they finally had to accept factory costs. The value received, however, were so low that arbitration was insisted upon and an excess of Tls. 14,000 was secured. Further difference arose over Tls. 40,000 worth of unpurchased cotton lying in the mill compound at the time of the fire and for which they were liable. The adjusters had disputed the liability and finally they were notified that the policies did not cover unaccepted raw cotton, though the South British Insurance Co. accepted the liability, in opposition to the adjusters' decision and offered payment. Stockholders would understand that the general managers gradually began to feel that the company's interests were not being considered by the adjusters.

"The duties of an adjuster are judicial," said Mr. Arnhold, and he is supposed to guard the interests of the assured as much as those of the Insurance Companies. Whether and to what extent Mr. O'Neill did so, you can judge in the light of his attitude to the question of the excessive quantity of hoops found in godown 'O'.

Official Adjuster Needed

"After what has taken place it seems to me highly desirable in the interests of the business community that we should have an official adjuster in Shanghai to attend to fire claims, both on behalf of the assured and the Insurance Companies. Otherwise, now that a precedent has been created with regard to factory costs (the Court, however, has condemned this basis), there is a danger that the question of whether a mill's production has been sold forward may, in the eyes of future adjustments, be entirely ignored, and when cotton prices are low as compared with those for yarn, an adjustment on a basis of factory costs be insisted upon, whereas when yarn prices are low as compared with those for cotton, the market prices be taken as the basis for adjustment. Yarn prices generally follow those for cotton, but the process is gradual, so that at times they show a large profit on cotton prices and vice versa; consequently, to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of an adjuster, who is in the employment of one of the companies interested, is to place this gentleman in a very difficult position. This question is so important that local mills will have to try and devise some means of protecting themselves against arbitrary adjustments, and your directors are consequently seriously considering, together with the company's legal advisers, the question of forming yarn selling company which rents the mill's yarn godown and takes over the whole of the mill's production, in order that, in the event of a fire, there can be no question of imposing factory costs since a yarn selling company which only buys yarn and does not manufacture it, has nothing to do with factory costs."

Referring to the negotiations between the company and Mr. O'Neill, Mr. Arnhold stated that a few days after the blaze the former's company received an anonymous letter, as a result of which Mr. O'Neill thought it necessary to be very careful in the salvage operations, according to his report to his head office. He had therefore, made an inspection of godowns 'K' and 'K-1' making plans of the storage and a calculation of the quantity of yarn which, in his opinion, was stored in 'K-1' before the fire. The count of hoops from the two godowns was completed Oct. 23 and he had then received the claim on these godowns and must have become aware of considerable shortage therein. Instead of reporting he had

(Continued on Page 4)

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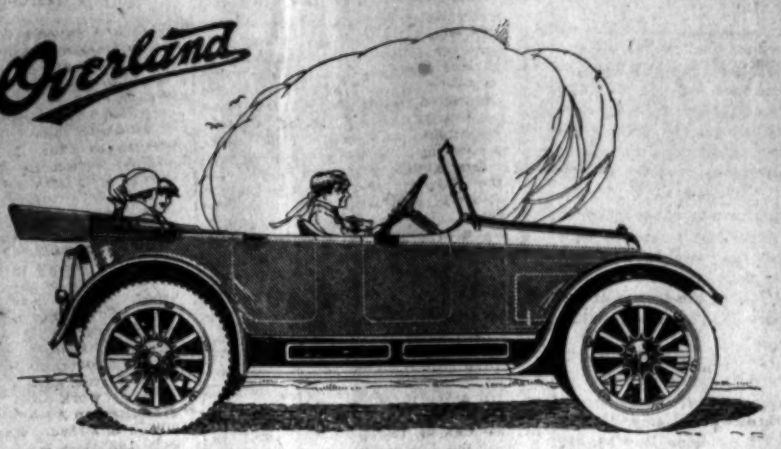

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TELLS OF EIGHT-DAY CAPTIVITY ABOARD GERMAN U-BOAT 151

Survivors Of Edna's Crew Found Most Of Kaiser's Sailors Talked English And One Had Been In Our Navy

New York, June 5.—Officers and crews of vessels destroyed by German submarines off the Atlantic Coast continued to arrive here yesterday with fresh details of their experience in the big coast raid.

The captain and crew of the schooner Hauppauge, sunk May 25, and some of the crew of the schooner Isabel B. Wiley, were brought here on the Clyde Line steamer Santiago, after being picked up off the Jersey coast. No loss of life to any of the crews of the sailing vessels sunk has been reported.

One of the most graphic stories told by crew members was that of Enoch Roker, a negro seaman on the three-masted schooner Edna, sunk by the submarine May 25. It was Roker who identified the U-boat that sunk his vessel as No. 151.

Flag Signaled Their Doom

"When we first sighted her," Roker said, "the cook said 'That's an English submarine. Don't you see the cross of St. George on the flag?'

"'St. George cross, nothing,' I said, 'that's the Iron Cross.' I knew it in in a minute, because I used to work on English ships sailing out of Hamburg.

"Ten minutes later a German Lieutenant was alongside in a small boat and told us we had about ten minutes to get into our boats. When we left the Edna the cook took along what stores he could pick up, but we never saw any of the Edna's provisions again, because the U-boat crew took them and ate them themselves.

"Aboard this submarine we had only one meal a day—at noon. Sometimes it was corned beef hash, sometimes sauerkraut, sometimes potatoes—any of these with a small hunk of black bread. Morning and night we were given black coffee without sugar and a piece of bread, and sometimes the bread had jam on it.

"All that talk you hear about the crew of the submarine giving up their bunks to any of us is guff. All the place we had to sleep in was a little narrow passageway, where five of us lay side by side, and it was so tight you couldn't turn over. The crew's quarters were jammed. There seemed to be about seventy-three men in the crew.

"Once in a great while in the eight days we were aboard they let us come up on deck for a smoke. But on the whole they treated us pretty well. There was a phonograph on board and lots of records. One piece they used to play was a medley of patriotic airs. The crew liked everything in it except 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' and whenever that was played they'd all groan and drop their hands.

Crew Mostly Spoke English

"Nearly all the crew spoke English, and several of them seemed to have been in the United States. I got acquainted with the storekeeper, who spoke English like a born American. He told me he had been eight years in the United States Navy. He said he was working on a Hamburg-American liner and was in a German port when the war broke out.

"All the crew seemed to be about the same age—thirty-five years—except the mascot, a boy of fourteen. This storekeeper told me the boat was one of a fleet that left Kiel two months ago after a big celebration there. He did not say how many U-boats were in the fleet.

"One night when we were on deck I saw a light from a lighthouse on shore, which appeared to be not more than ten miles away. The air was much colder that night and I figure we must have been off the coast of New England. But the next night we were in much warmer weather.

"Whenever the U-boat was firing we were kept tight below decks and closely watched. But last Sunday, after we had heard three shots, an officer hollered down the hatch for everybody to come up. When we got on deck we saw the lifeboats of the Tinneconne alongside. It didn't take long for us to make the transfer. Before we pushed off the Captain of the submarine asked us if we had enough water and bread. Two of the boats were short of water, so the U-boat Captain had some put on board. The last we saw of the submarine she was headed eastward."

Clyde Liner Brings Survivors

The Clyde Liner freight steamer, Santiago, arrived at Pier No. 36, North River, yesterday afternoon, with fourteen survivors of the schooners Hauppauge and Isabel B. Wiley.

The men were picked up off the Jersey coast early Monday morning while in open boats headed for Barnegat Light. Among them were Capt. John C. Sweeney and ten of his crew of the Hauppauge and Capt. Thom Thomassen, master of the Wiley, with two of his men.

The survivors were taken in charge by men from the Naval Intelligence Bureau, who would out allow them to be interviewed by newspapermen. They were taken from the pier to the Customs House, where officials said orders had been received from the Navy Department not to allow the survivors to talk until later.

Steady Stream Of American Troops Arriving In France

This photograph shows a stream of American troops arriving at their camp in France. Offical reports say 276,000 of our men were landed in France in June.

Better Adjusting For Fires Urged

(Continued from Page 3)

proceeded with the salvage, as also in godown 'O' and disposed of all the salvage. The report on the salvage was made November 9 on godowns 'K' and 'K-I' and November 12 on 'O.' Mr. O'Neill had then discovered that he apparently had accounted for 20 bales more than were claimed in 'O.' An inspection of hoops followed and an excess of yarn hoops found over the quantity claimed. It was not until five weeks after the fire and several weeks after Mr. O'Neill was aware of the shortage that the adjusterer had called on Mr. Arnhold. Mr. O'Neill reported the shortage but did not submit the salvage report or calculations of the contents of godowns. Mr. Arnhold expressed surprise at the lateness of the report and that the count had been taken of the hoops without the Mill's knowledge, but offered what assistance he might. He had since ascertained that neither Mr. O'Neill's calculation of the godowns, the salvage report or the excessive number of hoops in godown 'O' were ever communicated by Mr. O'Neill to his co-adjuster, Mr. Commons, or the Insurance Companies.

"These facts" he said, "are significant, because although Mr. O'Neill thought that the shortage in 'K' and 'K-I' was a matter of sufficient importance to report to the 'Taipan' as he stated in Court, he did not think fit to place his cards on the table and put me in a position to get at the actual facts. I can therefore only surmise that, believing there had been fraud, he merely wished to obtain certain admissions which would enable him to claim the entire credit for disclosing these irregularities: his attitude is otherwise unintelligible.

Fire A Disaster For Company

"Turning to the accounts, I need hardly point out that the fire was a disaster of the greatest magnitude for the company. The monthly progress reports for the directors up to the end of September showed a nett profit, after allowing for interest charges, directors' fees, etc., of Tls. 256,000.00. The company had sold its production forward up till the end of October at an estimated profit of over Tls. 70,000, to which had to be added the profit on the Mill's production for the last two months of the year. Your directors were consequently looking forward to submitting a Balance Sheet to you which would show a result of at least. Tls. 350,000. Not only did the fire destroy the whole of one month's production, on which the profit has consequently been lost, but owing to the failure to transfer policies, we have had to write off a loss of Tls. 84,753, to which must be added interest charges, amounting to approximately Tls. 10,000 due to the delay in the settlement of our claims and extra expenses for stores, packing, extra coolie hire, etc., our packing press and godowns being destroyed. These also amounted to over Tls. 10,000, so that the direct loss due to the fire amounts approximately to Tls. 105,000, and this, of course, is leaving out of consideration the loss of profit on one month's production. Had we won our case outright in the Supreme Court, we had hoped to recover a very large part of the abovementioned Tls. 84,753 by means of ex gratia payments from the various companies and had, in this respect, already received a notification from the South British Insurance Company—which had the largest line—that they were willing to make such a payment. The decision, however, in the recent law-suit has naturally made it impossible for us to make a request for an ex gratia payment. As far as the Lancashire Company is concerned, the result of the judgment is that the amount which they have had to pay us is Tls. 1,228.04 less than they would have had to pay us had it been proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the 500 bales of yarn were in godown 'O.' This company knew all the time that if they did not have to pay us on the yarn, their policies would apply to mill stores on which we were under insured. The amount of stocks shown to be held by the company at the end of December can be taken as absolutely reliable. The stock of cotton in process was, at the request of the Mill manager, carefully checked by Mr. Smith, the mill manager of the International Cotton Mill Company, and the taking of stock in the godowns was done in the presence of the company's auditor, Mr. Mackay. The delay in the settlement of our claims had naturally involved us in indirect losses, which affect this year's working, for instance, whereas we were paid for our yarn on basis of cotton prices the day before the fire, payment was not made until sometime later when cotton prices had gone up considerably, and since we had not the use of the money for cotton purchases in the meantime, this has meant an indirect loss to the company of at least Tls. 40,000, if not more, which will chiefly affect this year's working. In addition to this, it was not until late in January that the debris of the buildings was disposed of by auction and consequently not until considerably later that we were able to complete the erection of temprary buildings for the storage and packing of our yarn, so that the extra expense of having this done by otherparties continued until quite recetly. Under these circumstances, your directors have had to seriously consider the advisability of paying a lividend for last year, and in toning to the decision to make no such recommendation, they have aso been influenced by the fact that owing to the internecine warfare in the interior of this unfortunate country, there was a drop in the market during the months of April and May of nearly Tls. 40.00 per bale. This has made it impossible to dispose of the company's yarn for the present at a profit, and although the market is recovering and we hope eventually to do so, it is considerd in the best interests of the shareholders to retain all the funds which the company has at present ior financing the company's stocks—as we should otherwise be compelled to sell our yarn—before the market has recovered sufficiently to enable us to obtain remunerative price. As the year is already so far advanced, I feel sure that shareholders will prefer to see us adopt this course which will contribute towards more satisfactory results for the current year.

"Under Depreciation you will see on the debit side of the account Tls. 617,032.45. In the old company the value of plant and machinery, etc., was shown after deducting depreciation, but in forming the new company your directors decided to take the original book value of buildings, plant and machinery and to show on the other side of the account the total amount written off under the heading of Depreciation Reserve Account, as this makes it easier to see at a glance what the company's assets are. Our land has been written up to the Municipal assessed value and the difference is included in the same way in the Special Reserve Account.

Praise For Mill Staff

"Before sitting down, I would like to say a few words with regard to the Mill staff, and to assure you that if it had not been for the self-sacrificing efforts of Mr. Robinson, keeping the Mill running for some time after the fire, whereas we only stopped work actually for one and a half days. Mr. Robinson has been adversely criticised because when he heard of the tearing out of pages from the godown book—which was not until nearly six weeks after the fire—he said nothing. Nobody regrets this at the present moment more than he does, but from the time of the fire he did his utmost to keep out of the adjustment altogether, as his hands were more than fully occupied, not only in keeping the Mill going, but in drawing up plans and making suggestions for the reconstruction of that part of the company's property which had been destroyed by fire.

"I can only assure you that, of the various Mill managers we have had in the past, Mr. Robinson is not only by far the most efficient, but he taken an active interest in his work and is continually striving to improve the output of the Mill and the quality of its products. Mr. Robinson was formerly with the International Cotton Mill, whose directors speak very highly of his services whilst in the employment of their company. The results of last year's working are largely due to his efforts, and our thanks are due to him for keeping the company's mills running almost without interruption in spite of the fire."

The following resolutions were passed:

That the report and accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. G. A. Richardson.

That the election of Messrs. C. H. Rutherford and W. A. Argent as directors, be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. Richardson, seconded by Mr. Read.

That Mr. E. A. Mackay be re-elected auditor of the company.—Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Argent.

Dr. Bohn Says Germans Want Switzerland

Declares Teutons Are Spending $5,000,000 in Propaganda Among the Swiss

New York, June 9.—A German victory would mean the end of Swiss independence twelve months after peace was declared, according to the opinion of Dr. Frank Bohn, Secretary of the Friends of German Democracy, who returned recently from a visit abroad. Dr. Bohn spent several months in Switzerland. He made the prediction, he said, after considering that Germany was rapidly seizing the enormous natural resources of Switzerland. He said that if there are any persons in America who still depended upon the people of Germany to win a victory for us, they had better disillusion themselves. He says he questioned many German democratic exiles in Switzerland.

"The efforts you hear of through the press are merely the carefully laid schemes of the German pacifist propaganda," said Dr. Bohn. "This propaganda takes a hundred forms. It permeates every nook and corner of European life. If, through some terrible catastrophe Germany should win, history will report that it was the German propaganda that was the decisive factor. France and her Allies cannot hold the German propaganda back in Italy, in the Balkans, in Russia and in neutral countries.

"The story of that propaganda is one of the amazing chapters in the history of this generation. Germany is spending $5,000,000 in Switzerland alone. Every one of her hundreds of agents in that country are now talking peace, peace, peace. Germany has purchased some of the largest newspapers in Switzerland. German press service reaches every country weekly in that country.

"German propaganda can only be made to fail if we become permeated with the basic idea of absolute victory and the reasons why there will be victory. Anything less is surrender and treason, treason to the entire well being of civilisation. The less we think of peace now the sooner we will have it in reality."

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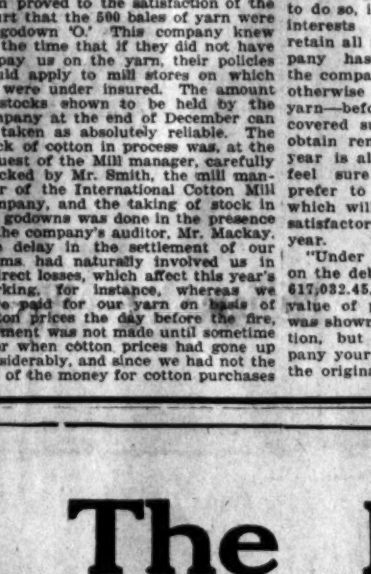

In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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SPORTS -:- Latest News of Athletic World-:- GOSSIP

'A' Co. (British) Shooting

"A" Company, British, fired their July Monthly Cups on Thursday, between 6 and 8 a.m. and 4 and 6 p.m. At both sessions conditions were very favorable, the light being clear and what little wind there was did not have much effect at the short ranges fired. The conditions set were Practices 1, 2 and 3 of the Classification Course. There were 42 competitors, and the following are the best scores returned:

"A" Class:	Practices	1	2	3	Gross.	H'cap.	Nett.
Pte. W. G. Smith	20	18	16	51		8.5%	46.66
Corpl. F. E. Hodges	20	12	15	47		7%	43.71
Pte. E. C. Wilson	20	12	16	48		11.25%	42.60
Lieut. W. J. Monk	20	9	17	46		11.25%	40 85
Sergt. N. Mathieson	20	9	16	45		11.25%	39.94

Pte. Smith wins 1st leg on second cup and spoon for highest score. Future handicap 11.25%.

"B" Class:							
L.-Sgt. E. W. Godfrey	20	15	15	50	7%		46.50
Pte. T. R. Macdonald	20	12	15	47	4.25%		45.00
C.-Sgt. G. H. A. Snow	25	6	15	46	7%		42.78
Pte. H. J. Blatchford	15	12	15	42	nett		42.00
Pte. P. D. Sullivan	20	9	15	44	7%		40.92
Pte. G. Dunlop	20	9	14	43	7%		39.99

L.-Sgt. Godfrey wins 3rd leg on cup (outright) and spoon for highest score, and is transferred to "A" Class.

"C" Class:							
Pte. H. Lane	25	12	17	54	4.25%		51.70
L.-Cpl. F. H. Forde	20	12	15	47	4.25%		45.00
Pte. H. D. Law	20	9	15	44	nett		44.00
Pte. G. F. L. Harrison	20	6	17	43	nett		43.00
Pte. C. H. James	20	9	13	42	nett		42.00
Pte. S. Vine	20	9	14	43	nett		41.17

Pte. H. Lane wins 2nd leg on cup (outright) and spoon for highest score, and is transferred to "B" Class.

Cricket

S. C. C. vs. Police

S. C. C.—W. C. G. Clifford, S. J. Deeks, W. C. Foster, R. Grimshaw, W. Haynes, Churchill Knight, E. G. B. Lover, F. H. Pentycross, C. E. M. Thomson, S. J. Vine, W. C. D. Turner (Capt.). reserves: A. H. Leslie, E. G. Barnes and J. M. Pearson.

Recreation Club vs. Parsee Club

Parsee Cricket Club.—C. H. Bhoora, M. D. Daji, E. D. Damri (Captain), F. R. Eranee, P. N. Karanjia, H. S. Madan, K. C. Sarkari, C. B. Sethna, H. L. Sopariwala, B. D. Tata and R. Viecajee. Reserves: M. C. Charna, H. C. Umrigar and K. M. Sethna.

Recreation Club.—H. J. Cooper Capt.), A. J. Willis, L. P. Quincey, A. V. White, T. Main, C. E. Ollerdessen, W. T. Manley, H. J. Ambrose, V. Elliott, E. J. Cooke, B. H. Smith; reserve: H. Harrison.

Customs vs. "A" Company

Customs.—H. D. Hilliard, R. S. Campbell, W. Nash, S. Taylor, S. V. Mills, W. Skuse, R. M. Ogden (Capt.), D. W. Heron, W. Jenkins, P. Mellows, A. C. G. Stewart; reserves: L. Stevenson, E. Clough and F. S. Bridges.

'A' Co. S. V. C.

W. J. Monk (Cap.), J. E. Wilson, J. E. Cameron, C. H. G. Caulton, G. S. Cushnie, W. E. Anderson, H. Langley, G. F. Forshaw, P. D. Sullivan, D. H. Cooke and E. Prince.

Customs Indoor v. Outdoor Staff

Yesterday's Customs Holiday was taken advantage of to play the above match and a very fine day provided excellent sport and an interesting game.

The Shanghai Recreation Club kindly loaned its enclosure and an excellent tiffin was provided at the "New World."

The game began at 10.30 a.m. and, batting first, the Outdoor Staff totalled 130, for which they were mainly indebted to Skuse and Ogden—who batted very well indeed—and Nash, Wray and Taylor.

Howell bowled very well for the Indoor men and the fielding was really good.

When the Outdoor Staff commenced their innings after tiffin the batting of Clifford—who was invited to play—and Howell was the feature of the day and it was chiefly through these two players that victory was obtained by the Indoor Staff.

The scores and analysis:

Outdoor Staff

D. W. Heron, b. Howell	4
R. N. Ogden, b. Hynd	38
W. Nash, c. and b. Mills	12
W. Skuse, c. Williams, b. Howell	38
W. Jenkins, b. Campbell	1
H. E. Wray, b. Campbell	12
S. Taylor, b. Howell	15
J. Owen, b. Howell	4
E. J. Cheshire, c. Grierson, b. Howell	0
A. C. G. Stewart, b. Howell	0
R. E. McNeale, not out	0
Extras	6
Total	130

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
G. B. Howell	13	5	23	6
S. V. Mills	11	0	55	1
E. M. Hynd	4	0	21	1
R. S. Campbell	7	0	25	2

Indoor Staff

W. C. G. Clifford, not out	94
G. B. Howell, c. McNeale, b. Heron	41
R. S. Campbell, c. McNeale, b. Ogden	0
S. V. Mills, run out	0
A. S. Hocking, b. Ogden	0
R. C. Grierson, b. Ogden	0
W. J. Haynes, b. Nash	6
E. M. Hynd, l.b.w., b. Nash	8
C. A. S. Williams, run out	6
F. H. Maas, b. Wray	3
V. M. Collacao, c. and b. Wray	0
Extras	6
Total	146

Bowling Analysis

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Nash	11	0	38	2
C. Taylor	6	0	37	0
R. N. Ogden	9	1	39	3
D. W. Heron	6	0	24	1
W. Wray	2.4	0	20	2

Baseball Today

Shanghai and the U.S.S. Palos nines will play at the Race Course this afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. The return of Porterfield and Swan will give the locals four pitchers. Eddy or Swan will probably pitch, with Porterfield playing second base and Tinkham in the outfield.

Lawn Bowls

Vice-President's Competition

The following members have entered for the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club Vice-President's Competition to be played at 4 o'clock today:

Messrs. C. M. Bain, E. L. Allen, A. D. Bell, O. H. Blackburn, G. F. Browne, G. L. Campbell, R. G. H. Cole, A. W. Dewhurst, J. T. Disselduff, G. Dunlop, D. de H. Farrant, J. Frost, J. D. Gaines, W. J. Gande, W. Gater, H. M. Gorton, D. M. Graham, S. Hammond, T. Harborne, C. J. Head, Ellis Hunter, F. Large, J. P. Lowe, J. C. Ma dougall, D. MacGregor, W. D. McCallum, J. S. McGavin, J. Park, Rev. W. H. Rees, E. M. Reid, Dr. J. W. Ross, P. M. Scott, W. Shaw, J. J. Sheridan, R. Simmons, A. W. Starling, Alb. Taylor, J. C. Thomson, T. E. Trueman and J. Valentine.

Recreation Club

Entrants for the Pairs and Drawing competition to be held tomorrow, at 10 o'clock, are as follows:

Messrs. H. S. Smyth, G. Manwaring, J. Travess, H. Cooper, S. Wallace, J. Keefe, A. R. Scott, F. Golding, J. E. Lucas, A. Silkstone, S. Green, R. Dorrance, A. Elder, G. Gilbert, H. Peck, H. Landers, H. Barnes, E. H. Roberts, F. S. Ramplin, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, A. Eek, H. Veitch, R. J. Bowerman and W. S. Campbell.

Junior Golf Club vs. Yangtszepoo

The team representing the Junior Golf Club at Hongkew Park, tomorrow, at 4 p.m. is as follows:

A. Braid (skip), G. Hall, S. Childer and M. B. Anderson.

J. Burnside (skip), G. Marshgreen, G. Randall and W. R. Kinipple.

D. McAlister (skip), P. H. Critchley, J. Marshgreen and F. B. Walker.

T. Spring (skip), J. Anderson, J. Anding and A. Hayward.

G. B. Stormes (skip), G. Sherman, R. K. Hamilton and F. George.

Week End Sports Calendar

This Afternoon

Baseball.—Shanghai vs. U. S. S. Palos at Race Course, 3.30 o'clock.

Cricket.—Police Club at Cricket Club Ground, 2.30 o'clock; Parsee Club at Recreation Club Ground, 2.30 o'clock; Customs vs. "A" Company at Police Ground, 2.30 o'clock.

Lawn Bowls.—At Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club—Vice President's Competition, 4.30 o'clock.

Polo.—Tournament at Polo Club Field, 4.30 o'clock.

Sunday

Baseball.—Shanghai vs. U. S. S. Palos, 3.30 o'clock.

Lawn Bowls.—At Shanghai Recreation Club—Pairs and drawing competition for benefit of British Women's Work Association, 10 o'clock a.m; Junior Golf Club vs. Yangtszepoo at Hongkew Park, 4 o'clock p.m.

S.V.C. Orders

The following corps orders were issued from headquarters by Major T. E. Trueman, Commandant:

No. 57. Short Leave.—Short leave has been granted to the undermentioned officers:

Staff.—The Very Rev. A. J. Walker, July 2 to July 20.

"A" Co. (British).—Captain G. M. Billings, July 6 to October 6.

Artillery.—Lieutenant S. B. Neill, August 1 to August 31.

Machine Gun Co.—Captain R. H. Gaskin, July 15 to August 15.

Chinese Co.—Captain G. Grayrigge, July 15 to July 31.

Japanese Co.—2nd Lieut. D. Inowka, July 13 to September 12.

No. 58. Commissions.—The following commissions have been approved by the Council and are published in the Municipal Gazette of July 4, 1918:

Italian Co.—To be Lieutenant, Mr. V. Chieri; to be 2nd Lieut. Mr. C. Bedoni.

News Brevities

Thos. Cook and Son are distributing a handsome leaflet in colors setting forth the many attractions of Star Beach (Hoshigaura).

* * *

Mr. C. J. Whitney of Hankow passed away in that city July 7 after an illness of two months. He is survived by the widow and a daughter.

* * *

Tientsin papers announce the assumption of office as Assistant Traffic Manager of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by Mr. J. Hefferman. Mr. Hefferman had been connected with the Peking-Mukden Railway.

Today's Band Program

Performances by the Public Band will be given today, weather permitting, programs as follows:

(a) In the Public Recreation Ground at 4.30 p.m.

1. March, The King's Guard. Keith
2. Overture, Crown Diamonds. Auber
3. Waltz, Mon Amie ..... Moore
4. Selection, The Mikado. Sullivan
5. (a) Waltz, Pleurez, mes Yeux. Berger
   (b) Galop, Le Passe. Beaumont
6. Selection, The Sunshine Girl. Rubens

(b) In the French Public Garden at 9 p.m.

1. March, Le Pere la Victoire. Canne
2. Overture, La Reine d'un Jour. Adam
3. Waltz, Langage des Fleurs. Roberts
4. Selection, Copellia ..... Delibes
   (a) March of the Bell
   (b) Waltz of the Hours
   (c) Waltz of the Doll
   (d) Czardas
5. March, Manhattan Beach. Sousa
6. (a) Romance, Au Revoir. Ancliffe
   (b) Intermezzo Irrawady. Thurban
7. Waltz, Grande Valse de Concert. Mattei
8. Selection, La Fille de Madame Angot ..... Lecocq
   La Marseillaise
   A. de Kryger,
   Conductor-in-Charge.

Croce Rossa Italiana

Contributions received from June 12 to date:

	$	Tls.
British Flower Shop (7th Contr.)	400.00	
Italian War Relief Committee	77.50	20.00
	477.50	
	@ 72.2	344.75
Total received.....Tls.		364.75

Remitted to headquarters in Rome through the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation:

1 D/D on London of £87.0.2 @ Exch. 4/9¾ = Tls. 364.75.

Shanghai, July 12, 1918.

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M. Denegri.

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WEATHER:

Hot, damp weather in our regions. Overcast, gloomy and still unsettled in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, JULY 13, 1918

Exit Baron Kuhlmann

THE announcement by the Wolff Bureau that the Kaiser has "accepted" Baron von Kuhlmann's "resignation" will not come as a surprise to those who were able to assess the true significance of the retiring German Foreign Minister's recent utterances in the Reichstag with regard to Germany's willingness to quit the struggle in which she has enmeshed herself and the inevitable effect of his pronouncements on the mind of the German Kaiser and people. The unanimous surmise was formed on even a hasty perusal of Kuhlmann's speech that there could be but one effect—the forced resignation of Kuhlmann—and this result has now been brought about somewhat sooner than might have been expected.

The retirement in such rapid succession of Count Czernin, the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Baron von Kuhlmann, would seem to reveal that there is something rotten in the state of the Austro-German monarchies. Coming events cast their shadows before, and these constant forced resignations of high Austro-German officials may be regarded as the ripples on the surface that indicate the surging of the depths below.

It is hard to resist the conclusion that Baron von Kuhlmann, in giving utterance to the views on peace which caused his resignation, must have had in mind the deliberate design to reveal to the people of Germany the true position of things with regard to Germany's military and economic situation, so as to drive home the conviction of the utter futility and hopelessness of continuing the struggle against the Allies. This is the only sensible interpretation in the light of his statement in the Reichstag in which he expressed doubt that the war would end even in 1919. This was indubitably the particular passage in his speech which must have roused the ire of the Kaiser, for on the one hand the German High Command was telling the nation that the German Army was sweeping everything before it and would soon secure a smashing and decisive victory over the allies, and on the other hand Baron Kuhlmann was expressing scepticism that the war would end even in 1919. He went on to make this damaging admission: "I must say that despite the brilliant successes of our arms, there has been nowhere a clearly recognisable desire for peace in authoritative quarters among the enemies." On the contrary, he admitted that it 'was Germany that had shown a willingness for peace, thereby unconsciously implying that the Allies were sufficiently sure of their own ground to be in no hurry to enter into a hasty and inconclusive peace. We may pass over his repudiation of a desire harbored by Germany to secure world dominion, his allusion to Russia as being culpable for causing the war, his vague and hazy outline of Germany's desiderata before she could enter into peace negotiations, and his equally hazy allusion to the question of the disposal of Belgium; but he put into words what is undoubtedly felt by the whole of Germany, viz., "in view of the enormous magnitude of the war and the number of Powers engaged, an absolute end can hardly be expected by purely military decisions alone without an exchange of ideas by means of diplomatic negotiations."

By giving utterance to view that, from the standpoint of Germany no military decision is possible, he was presenting to the nation a statement of fact in the plainest lingual garb. Its effect on the German people could not be doubted. The effort of Count Hertling, the German Chancellor, to smooth over the error has apparently not succeeded, and the Kaiser and his advisers have therefore decided to get rid of an official who, they obviously fear, might let more cats out of the bag.

German Conception of Submarine 'Success'

IT is customary for some legal luminaries to indulge in the gentle practice of attempting to prove that black is white and vice versa, and it must be said to their credit that they frequently succeed. In the same way, Admiral von Capelle the other day dwelt with pride on what he was pleased to term the "increasing success" of the submarine warfare sustained by Germany against Allied shipping and prognosticated mighty achievements by the U-boats in the near future. He probably was trying to lull the German people into a state of confidence.

What is the truth about submarinism? In the British House of Commons, Sir Chiozza Money, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Shipping, said that the results of ocean convoying of merchant vessels are increasingly gratifying. Over 30,500,000 gross tons of Allied and neutral shipping had been convoyed homeward since June, 1917, with losses of only 1.31 percent. Of foodstuffs being brought to Europe, only 1.75 percent have been lost since January, 1918.

In view of this slender percentage of shipping and foodstuffs lost, it is ridiculous for Admiral von Capelle to claim success for Germany's submarine campaign. If that is the German conception of submarine success, what, it might be asked, is the German conception of failure?

Cheradame On Political Strategy

Andre Cheradame points out, in the current issue of The Atlantic Monthly, that, while "the partisans of the Western front theory believe that every effort put forth elsewhere must work to the disadvantage of that front," to his opinion "the exact contrary is true, on the condition that the field of action far away from the Western theater is wisely chosen."

In an article which carefully works out a theory of political strategy—an "effort put forth elsewhere"—Cheradamae, by analysis, discloses, first, "the nature of the people embraced in Pan-Germany, considered as a whole," and, second, "how far the geographical distribution of such of these peoples as are anti-pan-Germanist would enable them (in case certain conditions as to providing them with arms should be fulfilled) to manifest their sentiments to good purpose."

The writer asserts:

"The total population of pan-Germany amounts to 180,000,000 souls, made up of two sharply contrasted elements.

"First—The Germans and their vassals—or pro-Germans—numbering, say, 94,000,000.

"Second—The slaves—say, 86,000,000.

"There are, in fact, confined in pan-Germany against their will the enormous number of 86,000,000 Slavs, Latins and Semites, belonging to fourteen different nationalities.

This fact is of reponderating importance, for this vast aggregation of French, Belgians, Alsace-Lorrainers, Danes, Poles, Lithuanians, Letts, Ruthenians (with a reservation to be indicated below), Czechs, Jugo-Slavs, Rumanians, Italians, Armenians, Greeks and Arabs, are anti-German by conviction. They are well aware that only the decisive victory of the Entente can put an end to their slavery.

"Having studied most of these oppressed peoples on the spot for more than twenty years, being familiar with their interests and their sentiments, I assert that here is a psychological situation of supreme interest to the Allies. Furthermore, I maintain that these 86,000,000 Slavs, Latins and Semites, by reason of the strategic importance of the regions they occupy, represent—on the single condition that they are supplied with means of effective action closely adapted to their peculiar situation—a force capable of affording infinitely more valuable assistance in bringing about victory than any that the 182,000,000 inhabitants of the former empire of the Tsars could ever have contributed."

* * *

An exhaustive survey of the complex and so suggestive situation brings Cheradame to the conclusion that—

"it is quite within bounds to say that in the armies of pan-Germany, of every three soldiers there is one who certainly does not desire to make use of his weapons against the Entente, and one who, on the contrary, will joyfully make use of them, as soon as he shall be clearly convinced of the necessity, to assist in the destruction of pan-Germany, whose continuance would perpetuate his own slavery and that of his people.

"This is a fact of tremendous importance to the Allies.

"The Berlin staff feels so far from sure of the Slav and Latin troops that is dares not use them in dense masses on the Western front. They are, for the most part, either sent into Turkey or utilised in the garrisons of the interior, or mobilised in the munition factories of pan-Germany. Thus, the majority of them are so situated as to make an insurrectionary movement on their part particularly effective. It is for the Allies to have the intelligence to do whatever may be necessary to make the most of it."

* * *

In short, the problem for the Allies is, first, to grasp the actuality of the "latent insurrectionary forces, then to make them known; to impress upon the forces themselves the idea of their power, and, lastly, so to organise them as to transform them into active elements from the passive condition in which they now are."

And returning to the issue with which the article opened, he declares:

"Far from working to the prejudice of the Western front, it would work altogether to its advantage; for nothing could afford greater relief to the Allied troops from the terrible pressure that they are having to withstand on that front, than an uprising, scientifically organised, for the liberation of Central Europe."

American Propaganda

George Harvey, writing in The North American Review this month, declares:

"There is urgent need of American propaganda in the Allied and neutral countries. It may seem strange to say so. Americans have traditionally been reputed experts in the art of blowing their own horns. Among ourselves, indeed, there is plenty of talk. Perhaps there is more talk than information; yet in spite of the official ostrich attitude we fancy that reading, reflecting and clear-minded folk are getting an increasingly comprehensive notion of what is and what is not going on. But talk among ourselves and knowledge among ourselves are very different things from information about us among other nations.

"A year ago or less we were talking fifteen to the dozen about having anywhere from twenty to fifty thousand airplanes in service by this time, and about having a million and a half trained soldiers marching toward the Rhine. Of course, intelligent Americans, to the manner borne, discounted all such dub-dub pretty much as it deserved. They knew that while such achievements were what we should perform, there wasn't a ghost of a chance of our doing them. But people 'over there' didn't discount it. They took such talk at its face value. They had heard and seen so much of our boasted American enterprise and energy that they were quite prepared to expect any achievement by us, and certainly were inclined, as they had a right to be, to expect us to fulfill those promises.

* * *

"We need, therefore, American propaganda. We need that the American purpose and attitude in the war shall be made clear, and that our progress and in some cases lack of progress shall be frankly and truthfully reported and explained.

"In other words, there should be international co-ordination in popular knowledge as well as in military command. We are all agreed that it was a fine thing to make Foch generalissimo. It would be impossible to extend the same principle to civil government. But at least it would be possible to have all the Allied nations completely informed of the doings of the others. There is an old saying and a true one that it is a fatal mistake for a defendant to mislead or to deceive his own lawyer. But it is certainly as bad for a nation to deceive or at any rate to fail to inform fully its own allies.

* * *

"There is at Washington a vast and costly establishment known as the Committee on Public Information. In its condition of chronic creelismus it may be a question whether its information is greater than its misinformation, or perhaps its obfuscation. But its existence affords an apt suggestion of the nation's greater need. That is, of a suitable agency of public information, not for Americans, who do not need it, but for the Allied and neutral peoples, who do most sorely need it, and who need it not for their own sake, but for ours. They can, perhaps, get along very well without understanding us, but can we get along without being understood by them? If 'co-ordination' is the talisman of success, is it not desirable to have co-ordination, not merely among the various departments of our own government, and not merely among the various Allied governments, but also among the Allied peoples who stand behind those governments and without whom the governments would be futile and impotent?

"We believe that one of the most creditable and most profitable things that our government could do would be to invite, perhaps informally or even formally, as a commission, two or three representative citizens to take the lead in a systematic American propaganda in the Allied and neutral countries. They should be men representative not merely of the government and certainly not merely of a party, but, in the amplest and most unmistakable sense, of the American people and of their spirit in this war. Their purpose should be not to whisper in the ears of distinguished personages or to essay any of that secret diplomacy which we have renounced and repudiated, but to make American policy and American purposes known in the widest and therefore most effective manner, so that friends and foes alike may justly understand what is meant by America's participation in the war.

"There is no man in the nation so eminent or so preoccupied that he would not be honored by such a mission and that he should not be ready and eager to accept it. There is none who is suited for it and whose undertaking of it would be of value to the nation, whose political antecedents or whose partisan affiliations should debar him from being chosen for it. 'It's war we're in, not politics,' and it is in ungrudging recognition of that fact that patriotic propaganda should be directed."

Murphy Preferred Coasting

An officer on board a warship was drilling his men.

"I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained. "Now commence."

After a short effort, one of the men stopped.

"Why have you stopped, Murphy?" asked the officer.

"If ye plase, sir," was the answer, "I'm coasting."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

The Time-Clock And The War

"An American Working Man" brings to point in the June number of McClure's an interesting argument bearing upon labor's attitude toward the war—its war as well as every one else's. This anonymous writer records a speech before a crowd of workers about to go on strike by a soldier who had lost a leg, but retained his intense enthusiasm to win the war. He was red and embarrassed. It was his first speech. As he spoke "he could see them looking at each other. They thought he was just running wild." But he got there in the end. The strike was prevented. But here—read the soldier's speech and you will see why:

"I suppose you want to know how I lost my leg. That's what everybody asks me first. I'll tell you.

"I lost my leg because a bunch of men like you sat around at home, just as you are sitting now, and decided, just as you have decided now, to call a strike.

"I don't know who those men are, nor where they are, but they cut off my leg just as surely as though they'd laid me out on a butcher's block and whacked it off with a cleaver.

"We were standing off the German army, up at Plug Street. They put down a barrage on us and shut us off. And then they massacred us.

"And do you know why? Because our artillery hadn't enough shells. There were a hundred and fifty men in my company that got it that night. Men like you, and your sons—no better and no worse.

"And the reason we hadn't enough shells was that the men back home weren't making them for us. If we'd had shells e could have dumped 'em on the Germans as fast as they dumped 'em on us, and stood 'em off. But our shells gave out and theirs didn't. And that's why there were little pieces of the best fellows that ever lived on earth scattered bleeding in the mud and muck. A hundred and fifty dead in our company, and God knows how many in the sector.

"And the trouble is that even yet you people at home don't know what this war means nor how it's being fought, nor how it's got to be fought.

"The Huns don't have any strikes, do they? You bet your life they don't! Their government won't let 'em.

"In this war the soldiers are only the moveable part of the machine. They're like the wheels on an automobile. But you don't get very far if all you've got to an automobile is the wheels. You've got to have an engine to make it run. And labor is the engine. And the government is the chauffeur.

"If you've got a good driver and a good engine, then the wheels will take you anywhere. But if you've got a bad driver and a bum engine, the best wheels in the world won't help you.

"No, sir, it's teamwork that's going to win this war.

"Why has Germany been able to stand off all the rest of the world for four years, and win against it at that? It's teamwork.

"To win this war you've got to help me and I've got to help you. Everybody in this country has got to help everybody else.

"Suppose I'm a soldier at the front. I can't stay at the front unless I've got cartridges to shoot and food to eat and clothes to wear.

"All right. Now where do I get them?

"They come to me in ships.

"All right. Then somebody's got to build the ships and somebody's got to run the ships.

"I've got to have food to eat.

"All right. Then somebody else has got to plant corn and wheat and rye and raise cattle and sheep and hogs and run packing houses and grain elevators and railroad trains and grist mills and food factories.

"And I've got to have clothes to wear.

"So somebody else has got to raise cotton and wool, and run cotton mills and looms and cloth factories and button factories and clothing factories and shoe factories and knitting mills and make underwear and bandages and helmets and uniforms and blankets. If I don't get those I catch pneumonia or freeze and die of exposure.

"And I've got to have things to shoot with.

"All right. So somebody else has got to make guns, and rifles and shrapnel and high explosives and bullets and cartridges and hand grenades and mines and poison gas.

"It's a soldier's job to fight. But it's everybody else's job in the country to give him the things to fight with. Otherwise they're just sending him to be murdered.

"And when labor and capital and everybody else in this country realise these things, then and only then have we got a chance to win this war.

"No man and no group of men have any right in this country now. All the rights belong to the country. The country's got to protect you. And you've got to trust the country to protect you.

"All this talk about your rights and my rights, about capital's right and labor's rights, has got to stop!

"All you've got to do now is to give your country a square deal. I'll do it, too, if you give it a fair show. Don't worry about that!

"A lot of you are demanding higher wages?

"An English soldier gets far less than you, and so does a French soldier. Suppose they should strike for higher wages? Where would the laboring man and the capitalist at home be then?

"Suppose an English soldier or a French soldier or an Italian soldier should strike for an eight-hour day and the Germans should decide to attack after hours? Then what would happen to your laboring man and capitalist at home?

"If a soldier has to be ready to fight twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week, and porbably get killed besides, where do you get off refusing to work but eight hours? And remember that no soldier at the front is fighting for himself. He's fighting for you, to save you and your wife and children, your home, your job, your country. And as you depend on him to win the war, so he is depending on you to help him win the war. And you are just as necessary to him as he is to you. You and he are partners in the same business.

"And here he is, willing and eager to fight. And you aren't even willing to work. What kind of a team do you call that? What kind of a partnership?

"It would be the same thing with capital. But capital can't strike. And capital either quit, or had to quit, talking long ago. Capital is taking the profits that the government gives it. A lot of the capitalists have gone to work for the government at a dollar a year, and their sons went to France long ago. And what little blind capital there is left is waking up fast.

"And just as the soldiers have thrown away the time clock at the front, so have we got to throw away the time clock here at home. It's teamwork that's going to win this war. And it isn't teamwork for four hours a day, or for eight hours a day. It's teamwork for twenty-four hours a day and seven days a week and 365 days in the year.

"There's only one thing that means anything to us now! And that's to win this war!"

Who Are The Bolsheviki?

An editorial in The New Republic declares that "to be altogether easy about Russia is possibly only for those who do not think at all, or whose thinking reels with cloudy phrases."

For—

"In Russia the people now hold supreme power, but the land is afflicted by disorder, epidemics and starvation. Russia has achieved peace, but is this peace anything but the momentary blaze of sunlight between crashing storms? Russia is independent, but the German spy is omnipresent, setting his wits against those of every man whose sole interest is the welfare of Russia. It may be that the forces behind revolutionary Russia are so powerful that neither discord within nor malevolence without can check them in their fated progress toward a new order. But it may be otherwise."

And the writer asks: "Who shall say that Russia is not desperately in need of energetic assistance from those who believe in democracy?" And would not intervention be welcomed "even by the Bolsheviki, if they are not pro-German at heart?"

And this brings one to a discussion of the Bolsheviki. Who are they, after all? asks The New Republic, that "their consent to Allied intervention should be deemed of special importance?"

"Is not their hold upon the Russian people so feeble that a show of vigorous action on the part of the Allied governments would dislodge them? We have here to deal with questions of fact, and the evidence is conflicting. Some of witnesses from Russia assert that the Bolsheviki are supported by only a fragment of the population, and others assert that they command the allegiance of the whole of the people, with the exception of the expropriated property owners and the disgruntled intellectuals. Most Americans have had enough experience with political reporters at home to be wary of such testimony. It is significant that from all the wide territories that remain to Russia, credible reports of organised resistance to the sway of the Bolsheviki come only from extreme Siberia, where General Semenoff, operating from Chinese soil and supplied with Japanese munitions, manages to hold together a few hundred irreconcilables. Nothing that comes out of Russia indicates that either the peasants or the workmen are turning against the Bolsheviki. We are indeed gravely informed by various American newspapers that the 'great middle class' is violently opposed to the Bolsheviki. But there never has been a great middle class in Russia. We may conjecture that the middle class bears a larger proportion to the population in Siberia than in old Russia, and that it is as bitterly opposed to the Bolsheviki. Yet it offers only negligible support to the Semenoff movement. The absolute power of the Bolsheviki may not be great, but we are given no clew to any other party that is anywhere powerful enough to overthrow them."

Only One Way To Save China From Ruin, Says Gen. Kusunose

(*Japan Advertiser*)

No immediate prospects for improvement of the chaotic conditions in China are seen by Lieut.-General Kusunose, former Japanese Minister of War, who returned to Tokio Sunday morning.

"My trip in China occupied eighty days," the General told a Japanese reporter. "During that time I visited Shanghai, Soochow, Peking, Tientsin, Tatnan, Dairen, Port Arthur, Mukden, Fushun, Kirin, Harbin and Seoul. I saw all the Tuchuns of the provinces I visited, as well as all the Ministers and Vice-Ministers of State. As far as I can judge there are no immediate prospects of improving the chaotic conditions in China. Owing to the growing influence of the Tuchuns the central Government is steadily losing its power and its policy is liable to be swayed by the attitude of the Military Governors.

"Already a large amount of money has been advanced to China by foreign countries but a greater portion of it has found its way into the pockets of the Tuchuns—the rest goes for the suppression of the southerners. Nothing has been used for the opening up of China's natural resources. It would be no exaggeration to say that China is full of people who aim at making profit out of the internal struggle between the South and North.

"The only way to save China from disruption would for the Japanese Government to give her assistance in such a way that a strong government might be established to place the turbulent Tuchuns under control. There are some Japanese who advocate the disruption of China into smaller states, but this is a great mistake. The creation of small states in China such as Servia and Bulgaria would be a source of serious danger to Japan as may be seen from the fact that the present war originated in the Balkans. If the existing state of affairs is allowed to proceed unchecked, however, it is not improbable that disruption may be the inevitable fate of China."

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

YES SIR! MR. SWATTS AN' MR. SPRIGGIN CALLED WHILE YOU WUZ OUT!
I DON'T KNOW THE MEN
I KNOW YOU DON'T - THEY CALLED ON ME -
WHAT WUZ THEY SELLIN?
OH! THERE WUZ SOME ONE HERE TO SEE YOU!
A GENTLEMAN?
I DON'T KNOW - HE WUZ MUCH THE SAME AS YOU!!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — # Daily Home Magazine Page — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

Illness As A Cure; Old Idea Revived

It seems paradoxical enough to speak of using one disease to cure another, but the science of medicine, like up-to-date literature, delights in paradox. Says the Medical Record:

"The history of mental disease from Hippocrates to Freud is full of empiricism, groping in the dark, of seeking mental effects in physical causes and in general of casting about for anything which offers the least ray of hope in an admittedly gloomy subject. Many of the old-time therapeutic methods are ludicrous enough, some of them seem impossible, and not a few absolutely cruel. All were ineffectual. But it would seem that the height of empiricism was reached when the artificial production of fever was used to cure mental disease."

The Record goes on to say that the method grew out of the observation of the physicians that marked improvement in the mental condition of insane patients frequently followed severe physical illness. Thus a depressed maniac might have an attack of pneumonia, and, following the crisis, come back to a cheerful and agreeable mental state. From such phenomena a relation of cause and effect was deduced and methods devised of bringing on a proper, beneficial illness, which in due time was counteracted, to the improved intellect of the patient.

Dr. Auld tells in the British Medical Journal of a chill and fever resembling malaria which he brought on by administering a platinum compound, and which upon subsiding left the patient in a markedly improved condition. He tried the treatment in cases of pleurisy with good result. It is especially adapted to sluggish cases of localised infection with low fever.

Alcohol Not The Injurious Element

That the harmful effects of alcoholic stimulants are due not to their ethyl alcoholic content but to certain poisonous by-products of distillation is the statement of A. de Focatiis, a chemist who has written a book on the subject.

Distillation generates a number of different substances, of which the only harmless one is ordinary alcohol, ethyl alcohol. The others, by-products, which include the poisonous fusel oil, are dangerous to health and produce the various "drug effects" of alcoholism. They are not present in fermented beverages, such as beer or wine, and may be easily removed from distilled liquors.

One of the most fearful effects of the by-products of distillation is due to their acridity. They have a sort of alkaline property which dries the throat and goes a long way toward creating man's eternal thirst. Their drying ability creates a veritable Sahara in a man's esophagus, a Sahara which he proceeds to irrigate with more of the desert-producing fluid.

Telephone Deafness

Telephone users—and they are all of us—will be interested in the subject of telephone deafness.

George Cott, in the Buffalo Medical Journal, calls attention to several cases in which persons when they put the telephone receiver to the ear suddenly heard a loud, high pitched sound, and then could hear nothing more, the deafness persisting for a considerable length of time. His explanation of the cause of this deafness is that any interference to the line while one is listening may jar the auditory nerve suddenly and induce a high pitched sound, followed by prolonged tinnitus with immediate deafness, either partial or total, the symptoms ameliorating after some weeks. This accident can be avoided, because it occurs only when the listener holds the receiver in such contact with the ear that no external sound can enter, a common way to hold the receiver when there is much noise around. If the user of the telephone applies the receiver in such a way that a space is felt for free circulation of air between it and the ear, a shock cannot be transmitted to the nerve no matter how much disturbance there may be on the line.

Interesting Facts About Mastoiditis

Mastoiditis is a bacterial inflammation in the mastoid process, the bony prominence lying just behind the ear. The usual causes are some of the "rash" diseases of childhood and common colds in the head. Swollen adenoids are frequently responsible, and Dr. William H. Huntington says in the Medical Record that adenoid trouble is one of the greatest factors in middle-ear ailments and subsequent mastoid invasion. "We rarely see middle-ear infections in children who are not subject to repeated head-colds, unless the infection is a sequel to one of the acute infectious diseases, and in these same children examination usually reveals a mass of adenoid tissue."

The symptoms of mastoiditis are generally an acute cold in the head, sudden pain in the ear, which becomes intense, rupture of membrane of ear and discharge of pus, followed by relief of pain. Subsequently the discharge of pus may lessen, followed by pain, sometimes with swelling. The symptoms may vary greatly.

Latent mastoiditis is a condition where the surgeon has tamporised too long or where the patient has not sought medical advice, until, finally the acute symptoms have subsided and apparently the mastoid has cleared. There remains some discharge of pus, and operation usually reveals a completely disintegrated mastoid process. These cases are particularly vicious, as they usually leave a certain amount of impairment of hearing.

Dr. Huntington warns against neglecting the disease in children. "Too often, indeed, do we see children allowed to grow up with discharging ears in the vain hope that at some time during their adolescence they will drop this burden. This is a delusion too often fostered by the medical profession, surprising as it may seem. Our attention cannot be too strongly called to the care of infants' and children's ears. From a purely sociological standpoint we owe to the community not to allow any more cases of acquired deaf-mutism. If a child loses its hearing before it learns to speak it will in all probability become a mute."

The operation for mastoiditis is one of the most effective, and if cases come to medical attention in time 100 percent cures should be had. Delay and neglect, though, yield a large mortality. Delay is less likely to prove fatal in the young adult than in the aged and in infants. With the aged if the pus is not drained well it is apt to find its way into the brain. In every event it is far better to have an early operation than wait and see symptoms of meningitis develop.

The mastoid operation is quite old, dating back to the seventeenth century, but it was firmly established only in 1873. As performed today the operation is one of the most efficient in surgical practice.

Testing Pleurisy With Coins

A novel method of diagnosing pleurisy is described by P. Lareboullet in the Paris Medical. The examiner applies his ear to the patient's chest, closing his other ear, while coins are clinked at the patient's back. The sound of the coins coming through a healthy, normally aerated lung seems distant and dull, while through an affected lung, through solid or homogeneous tissue a clear, silvery, metallic ring is heard.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota has rendered a decision that freezing to death is an accident. It is very encouraging to know that people do not usually freeze to death on purpose.

A Taste Of Old Syria

Another has been added to the list of Arabian Nights in New York, this by Emma Bugbee, who tells of it in World Outlook. Labeled less fancifully, the adventure is merely a dinner in a little Syrian restaurant tucked away in the heart of New York's Syrian colony on the lower end of the island. But it has its glamor. She writes:

"It is only a tiny shop, in a basement, but it is the last stand of a race that has been a wanderer over the earth since the first ships set out from Phoenicia. Other nations have not affected his racial habits. America, however, takes his children and teaches them to read American newspapers, to eat all-day suckers.

"The old men looked up from their pipes in astonishment as we burst in upon them.

"'Can we get dinner here—real Syrian cooking?' beamed my Cousin Ida, as if it was the regular thing for two unescorted females loaded down with Washington market lettuce and Turkish delight to insist on being fed in a circle of bearded patriarchs. She bent upon them the same smile which carried her through Tripoli alone, unharmed.

"Salim Lutfy laid down his long green, narghile tube, and rising, escorted us to best table in the room. Fortunately, it was near the door and far from the narghile circle. He placed before us a menu, written in Syrian, I suppose, but my Cousin Ida laughed as she looked at it and begged him to tell us what to eat. Then the oldest of the oldest of the old men came hobbling over.

"'Lady, I tell you what eat,' he muttered. 'I been seventy year in this country. I know what lady like. How 'bout stuffed squash? (I wish I could reproduce his pronunciation. 'Se-quash' was somethink like it.) And grape leaves? You like grape leaves, lady?'

"'Grape leaves sounds wonderful!' cried my Cousin Ida.

"'And eggplant, lady?'

"'Not eggplant. That's too American,' said my cousin.

"'Not Syrian eggplant—all cook nice with pistache,' said he.

"The grape leaves turned out to be delicious, rolled in half-inch cylinders, stuffed with rice and baked. Miriam of Lebanon, Salim Lutfy's wife, who came in to hover over our repast anxiously, explained that the grape leaves were pickled in brine each fall and so preserved for the whole year. The 'se-quash' was a small summer squash, stuffed with a mixture of rice and meat, highly flavored with Oriental spices, which our lack of Syrian and Miriam's lack of English left a mystery. The eggplant was stewed, with a small quantity of tomatoes, and many pistache nuts, covered with a rich, oily dressing. With this we were served great round flat pieces of tough bread—something like Italian bread sticks in texture, but not so brittle.

"'You like starch?' smiled Miriam, as we finished. The old men chuckled at our blank faces and Miriam hobbled away, to return with the most heavenly ambi for cornstarch pudding that I ever encountered. It probably wasn't attar of roses—somebody once told me that wouldn't be so good as it smells. But it was a wonderful, delicate flavoring that suggested the first white rose of June, not the heavy tea roses we get in most rose-flavored confectionery.

"With it came the coffee, of course, fragrant Turkish coffee, which Miriam brought in, to please Cousin Ida, in the dull brass pot in which she had brewed it.

"'See the horizontal handle,' said my cousin; 'that's so she can shove it away into the heart of the charcoal.'

"'Charcoal?' laughed Miriam, showing her white teeth. 'No charcoal, lady—gas.'"

Porto Rico Shoulders The Rifle

How Porto Rican sentiment was swung around into enthusiastic support of the war is told in Collier's by Grace Phelps. Calling attention first to the rather anomalous status of the island, which is neither state nor territory, the writer continues:

"A citizenship which does not carry with it the privilege of citizenship in the States was granted to the people of Porto Rico only a short time before the selective conscription law went into effect.

"There was little opposition to the draft in Porto Rico, but a suspicion had been aroused of a sinister coincidence in the fact that a citizenship, delayed twenty years, should be granted just in time for Porto Ricans to assume the most extreme duty for which a citizen can be called: to fight for and if need be lay down his life for his country.

"To cap the climax, a report got abroad that the Porto Ricans would probably be taken to a cantonment in the States for training.

Such was the situation—a serious one—when suddenly the War Department would be established on the island.

"Immediately the planters and business men came forward with astonishingly liberal offers.

"Besides declaring that they would give the drafted men every form of hospitality, they have given the government a cantonment site of 400 acres of the most desirable suburban real estate at a yearly rental of only $2,000—the property is valued at something like $500 an acre in peace times.

"Porto Rico's Hoover, Alberto M. Lee, did invaluable work in allaying the suspicion that Porto Rico was being handed an unfair deal. With his slogan, 'With munitions of the mouth we will win this war,' he has stirred the patriotism of every man, woman and child in the island.

* * *

"Porto Rico's civilians are making the island self-supporting and learning the lessons of Americanization through the word of Lee and the food campaign. While this is going on at home her soldiers in the training camp and cantonment, in Panama and abroad, will be gaining an education and a vision that will bring them back determined to have for their own the democracy for which they will have fought.

"When they return it is an observation of simple futurity to say that Porto Rico will no longer be content with a colonial government, handed down from a far off Washington, but will demand—and receive—the full rights of statehood.

"And when full statehood comes the Porto Ricans, civilians and soldiery alike, will be ready for it and worthy of it."

KIRIN BEER

at $11.20 per case

of 4 dozen quarts

or 6 dozen pints.

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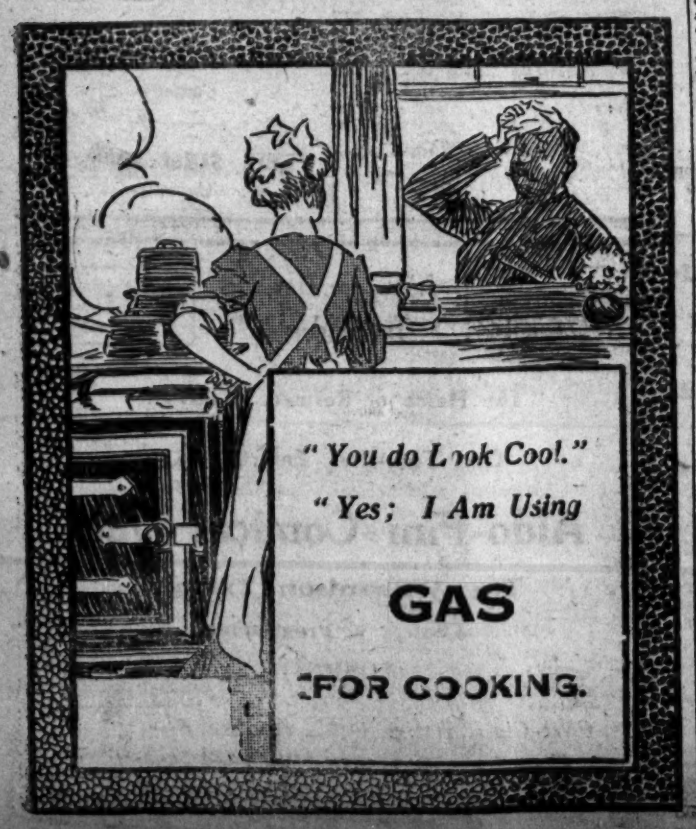

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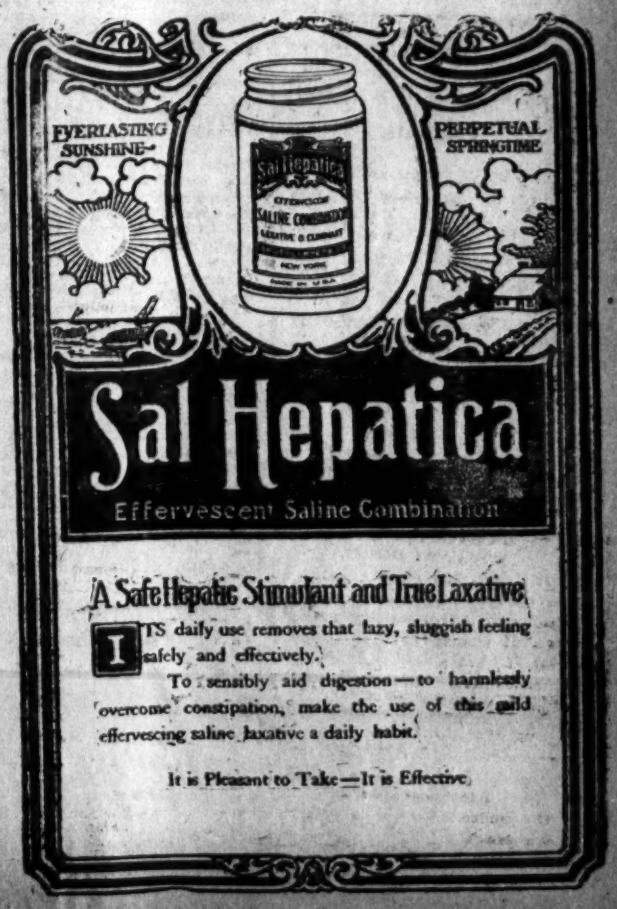

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ITS daily use removes that lazy, sluggish feeling safely and effectively.

To sensibly aid digestion—to harmlessly overcome constipation, make the use of this mild effervescing saline laxative a daily habit.

It is Pleasant to Take—It is Effective.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, July 12, 1918.

Money and Bullion

Sovereigns: Bank buying rate,
@ 4/9=$4.21
@ exch. 72.7=Mex. $5.79
Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.3125
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch Tls. 290
Copper Cash .....per tael 1822
Gold Dollars: buying rate
@ 113½=Tls. 88.30
@ 72.7=Mex. $121.46

Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.10

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	48⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market Rate of Discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 27.25
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½
Consols	£ —

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T. 4/9
London	Demand 4/9¼
India	T.T. 316½
Paris	T.T. 648½
Paris	Demand 651½
New York	T.T. 113
New York	Demand 113½
Hongkong	T.T. 76
Japan	T.T. 46½
Yokohama	T.T. 216

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdn. 4/11d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/11d.
London	6 m/s. Cdn. 4/11d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/11d.
Paris	4 m/s. 673½
New York	4 m/s. 117

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JULY.

Hk. Tls. 0.81 @ 4/5½		£1
" 1 @ 642		Francs 7.16
" 0.89 @ 111¾		Gold $1
" 1 @ 47½		Yen 2.36
" 1 @ 15		Rupees 3.94
" 1 @ —		Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50		Mex. $1.50

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, July 12, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

F.M.C. 5½% debs 1914 @ Tls. 75.00
Kunkyik Coton Tls. 14.60
Telephone Tls. 78.00
New Engineering Tls. 20.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 132.00 Sept.

Unofficial

S.M.C. 6% debs 1916 @ Tls. 90.00
Shanghai Docks Tls. 126.00 Cash
Shanghai Docks Tls. 127.00 July

BAR SILVER

Reuter's Service

London, July 3.—Today's silver prices were:

Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Steady.
Previous quotation, London, July 6.
Bar Silver Spot: 48⅛d. Steady.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

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FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$560 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$337 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	$750 B.
Yangtsze	$190 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd	Tls. 22½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$132 B.
Hongkong Fire	$320 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref	Tls. 136
Indo-China Def	
"Shell"	137s. xd. B.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 22 B.
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 38 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10¼ B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$3 8s.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$125 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 125½ B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 71 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$89 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 69½
China Land	
Shanghai Land	Tls. 71
Weihaiwei Land	
Shanghai Hotels Ltd	$12 B.
China Realty (ord)	
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 180
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 120
Oriental	Tls. 54 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 147½
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.60 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 3½ B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	$86 B.
Green Island	$7.20 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	$14 B.
Llewellyn	30
Lane, Crawford	$80
Moutrie	$31
Watson	$5.10 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8¼
Amherst	Tls. 0.27½ B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6½ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 24
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.02½
Chempedak	4ls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 1.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 5 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.10
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls 27
Karan	Tls. 11
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 4½ B.
Kreswoek Java	Tls 10 B.
Padang	Tls. 11½
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 5
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.65 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 6½ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.70
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.70 B.
Tebong	Tls. 12 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 3.65 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10¼
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$3
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 64¼
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22½ B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 165

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Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE.

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. C'kuzen M. July 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro Maru July 18
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza ..... July 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. T'shima M. July 19

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—
Per H.T. s.s. Rindjani .....July 14
Per T.K.K. s.s. Shinyo Maru July 19
Per C.P.R. s.s. E. of Japan July 20
Per P.M. s.s. Venezuela ....July 20

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Chicago M. July 15
Per C.P.R. s.s. Montcalm.. July 17

HOW THE U.S. NAVY BUYS ITS SUPPLIES

Its Purchasing Department, Under Admiral McGowan, Has Met All War Tests

A business concern which can increase its turnover 2,600 percent in twelve months without radical changes in method would seem to be a pretty sound organisation.

Amid all the expansion of Government activities due to war, with far-reaching changes in methods of conducting business, reorganisations, increase in personnel, and addition of wholly new departments, one big business agency of the Government has changed no name and can be of magnitude. That agency is the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the navy which purchases practically everything required by the navy except armor plate, guns and ammunition, and clothes the navy, buys its steel, metals, lumber, textiles, and chemicals, provides transportation for the navy's supplies, coals its ships, and pays its officers and men. During the last year this bureau has been greatly enlarged by the addition of new officers, technical experts from civil life, and clerical workers, but its organisation and methods have fully met all tests of war and have required practically no change.

After thorough investigation, Congress recently declared this great business office of the navy to be notable for efficiency, as well as one of the biggest business enterprises in the United States.

There are two reasons for this efficiency—an excellent business system and an excellent business man. Admiral McGowan, who first became identified with the navy's purchasing affairs four years ago, after demonstrating his ability as purchasing officer for the American fleet when it went around the world.

The chief point of merit in the navy's purchasing system is centralisation. All its supply activities are administered from Washington, no matter how widely the American fleet may be scattered over the world. Ships are provisioned in the West Indies, sailors are provided with warm Winter clothing for destroyer service in the submarine zone around the British Isles, ships in the Philippines, nitrates are brought from Chile, clothing is manufactured in New York and Norfolk, stores are carried at innumerable points ready for delivery to ships at instant notice. Yet all activities center in Washington, and navy supply business is not only kept under the eyes of a few executives, but is expedited by a fine working spirit.

Next to centralisation and this fine working spirit, probably the most important element in the system is publicity in dealing with the supply of the navy's innumerable needs. Under pressure of war other departments have contracted, or set aside the normal peace-time methods of [illegible] but the navy has adhered to the method of open bidding, with full publicity, on the principle that the public, contributing war funds by taxation, has a right to know exactly and in the fullest detail how its money is being expended.

Another principle the navy adheres to is that war demands should be met by the peace-time system of purchasing. Great as war demands are, they call simply for an increase in volume of business—not a change in the fundamental method of conducting business. If the method has been properly worked out in peace, it will meet the exigencies of war.

If every institution is the length and shadow of one man, as Emerson said, then the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts today reflects the personality of Admiral McGowan. When the bureau transacted its affairs with twenty-eight people, he knew them all, and they worked under his eye every day, helped by the optimism and energy which he radiates. After a year of war, with his organisation approaching 1,000 people, he still knows them all and sees them frequently, and maintains the original spirit of organisation by making unlimited demands upon each individual for work, according to his or her capacity, with unstinted commendation for all good work, whether the job be great or small.

When the strength of the navy was about 64,000 officers and enlisted men the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts did all its purchasing and transportation through naval officers of the Paymaster's Corps. When war came, and activities increased by several hundred percent monthly, the organisation was strengthened by taking on about a dozen civilian experts from business life, men who gladly resigned good positions and large salaries with private business concerns to don Uncle Sam's uniform and work day and night for the comparatively slender salaries of naval officers.

Other purchasing departments of the Government met their early war problems by enlisting advisory committees of business experts, who investigated given problems outside, compiled facts, made arrangements, and offered suggestions. The navy, on the contrary, took its civilian experts in bodily, put them into uniform, and made them part of the organisation.

The navy needed steel for war, thousands upon thousands of tons of it, for construction and other purposes. It got a steel expert, S. R. Fuller, who resigned from a big Chicago railway supply concern and went to work in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts supervising the purchase of structural steel forgings and castings for ships and shipyards.

The navy needed cotton—millions of yards of canvas, duck, drill, sheetings, and uniform cloth. It got W. E. Hooper, a cotton mill executive, who immediately severed all connections in his industry, sold his cotton mill interests, invested the money in Liberty bonds, and came into the bureau.

The navy needed transportation on sea and land. All the problems of chartering ships for a worldwide distribution of supplies, coal, and provisions going out to the fleet, and nitrate and shellac coming back in naval vessels were placed in charge of Benjamin T. Young, an expert on ship chartering and ocean transport, who severed his connection with a big New York shipping concern for the period of the war. Transportation on land was taken over by O. M. Ellsworth, who left a remunerative position with a big railway system to enter Uncle Sam's service.

The navy needed chemicals, and Donald Riley came from a large chemical concern to take charge of this department. It needed industrial accounting, and a great accounting machinery concern made arrangements whereby C. S. Ashdown took that activity in hand, giving all his time to the development of accounting systems as the bureau's transactions multiplied again and again. A department to deal with foodstuffs was provided under F. A. Tillman; another dealing with lumber under C. M. Morford, and another dealing with leather and allied materials under J. W. McIntosh.

The general standard of ability set by the navy for its civilian experts is that each man must be worth several times what the navy pays him in salary, and that he must come into the organisation for the period of the war absolutely. "Outside talent with inside control" is the principle followed, and this has worked so well that the navy has never been obliged to seek advisory service outside its own organisation. Growth has been entirely from within out.

In Sands Court, the Bureau's temporary structure in the central court of the State, War, and Navy Building, a room is provided which can be entered by any one without pass, question, or formality. There is an open door, entered from the street, giving access to a room called "The Public's Room," and there any person interested in offering a bid on navy supplies or wishing to see that bids are opened fairly can go and watch all transactions. Employes engaged in opening the thousands of bids received daily work in open view of any person who wants to enter this room. As fast as bids are opened the amounts of each item are posted in books and placed upon counters, where any one may examine them, learning all the facts about the prices bid by competitors.

Admiral McGowan's views on publicity for Government purchases are very pronounced.

"In handling other people's money things must not only be right," he says, "but they must look right." And the best way of having them look right, in his belief, is to let the public supervise operations to the utmost extent. Only in war has the navy found it necessary to keep any information about its purchases confidential, and even in war secrecy is necessary for but a very small fraction of the purchasing, where knowledge of details might afford assistance to the enemy.

Centralised purchasing with a wellplanned organisation has made it possible for the navy to increase its turnover by thousands percent, not merely without congestion or other difficulties, but with actual increase in income and efficiency. As purchases have grown larger and more numerous they have been handled with greater speed and at lower cost.

And with growth and magnitude there has been every care to safeguard the quality of supplies purchased for the navy. When we entered the war confusion existed in commodity markets, and there was apparent shortage of wool and other supplies. It was believed for a time that navy specifications would have to be revised, with a lowering of quality. But the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts took a determined stand on that point. Very often, in view of assumed conditions, it looked like a stiffnecked stand against reasonableness. Despite a widespread belief among textile men that navy uniforms would have to be made partly of shoddy, if the enormous requirements were to be promptly met, the bureau refused to consider any lowering of its standards for uniform cloth, and, through the Department of Agriculture, secured actual figures regarding the available wool stock in this country at that time. This survey not only proved that there was ample wool in the country for military purposes, but checked a wildly rising market. The same stand has been taken on food for our sailors, coal for battleships, and practically every article required by the navy.

"The best that is humanly possible," says Admiral McGowan, "is none too good for the men at the front, whether they be in the army or navy. I hold myself personally accountable to every father, and every mother, and every wife, and every sweetheart, that the men I have any supervision and care over are as well clothed and as well fed as it is possible for them to be. I acknowledge that as a personal responsibility resting on me. I freely acknowledge it; excuses are not receivable, and alibis are not accepted. What we want for the navy is the best!"

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.	
Kaga Maru	May 31
Hirano Maru	June 25
Yokohama Maru	June 18
Tamba Maru	July 5
Kamakura Maru	July 8
For San Francisco	
Korea Maru	June 6
Siberia Maru	June 13
Colombia	June 22
China	June 24
Tenyo Maru	June 27
Vondel	July 4
For Seattle	
Suwa Maru	May 19
Fushimi Maru	June 16
Kashima Maru	June 30
For Tacoma:	
Arabia Maru	June 12
Africa Maru	une 17
For Marseilles	
Saigon Maru	July 1

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Taiee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sunning left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The H.O. s.s. Changon left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Suiyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

Siccawei Weather Reports

11.—Fine weather in our regions; rain in Fukien. A continental depression crosses Fukien; there is also a cyclone on the China sea, both moving N.E. wards and converging towards the typhoon of Loochoos, which seems recurving and moving away.

12.—Fine weather. N.W. breezes. The barometers shows a tendency to rise again.

Friday, July 12, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	749.62	750.26
Bar. at Centg., inches	29.01	29.54
Variation for mm 24h	-0.17	-1.72
Variation for mm 12h	+0.62	-0.20
Wind—Direction	NW	NW
Wind—Kilom per hour	10	19
Wind—Miles	6.2	11.8
Temperature—Cen	20.4	25.9
Temperature—Fah	68.7	78.6
Humidity cc:	98	66
Nebulosity 5-10	1	3
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 25	— Hongkong	Antilochus		
June 11	— Manila	Bussie Dollar		
June 15	—	Capto		
June 15	— Japan	Chiyodo Maru	Jap.	
July 10	— Hankow	Changwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
June 18	— Ningpo	Chinchong	Chi.	San Peh S.N.
June 11	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	N.Y.P. Iron
June 19	— Tsingtao	Hokushin Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 8	— Japan	Harold Dollar	Br.	
June 25	—	Iosco		
June 10	—	Jun Maru	Jap.	
June 10	— N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 15	—	Kaio Maru	Jap.	
July 5	— Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 11	— N. S. Island	Kurama Maru	Jap.	
June 24	— Chinwangtao	Koyo Maru	Jap.	
July 8	— Japan	Katori Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
June 28	— Japan	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	
July 8	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 11	— Tsingao	Nagasaki Maru	Jap.	
July 10	—	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 8	— Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
June 15	—	Shyoei Maru	Jap.	
July 6	— Japan	Sapporo M. No. 3	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 6	— Japan	Sapporo M. No. 6	Jap.	S. Shokai
July 9	— Japan	Santen Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
July 11	— Chefoo	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 11	— Hankow	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O. & Co.
July 11	— Hankow	Tseangtah	Chi.	I. & E. L. C.
June 11	— Dalny	Taiten Maru	Jap.	
June 15	— Japan	Tategama Maru	Jap.	
June 27	— Hongkong	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 4	— Singapore	Vondel		
June 11	— Chinwangtao	Yelko Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai

Amusements

ST. GEORGE'S CINEMA
BUBBLING WELL

July 13th, & 14th

"Me and Me Moke"
A delightful English Comedy
in 4 Parts
by Richard Cantheny author of
"A Message from Mars"
produced by the London Film Co.

Also
Scenic and Comic Films

Commencing at 9.15 p.m.

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Tonight Tonight

"THE CANDLE AND THE MOTH"
Exceptional Nordisk Story
The Three Parts
Featuring the Celebrated Artist
VALDEMAR PSILANDER

To-Night Showing Also
The Thrilling and Exciting
Play in 2 Parts
"THE BLACK 13"

Matinees Today at 4 p.m. and Also Tomorrow at 3 p.m.
On Monday, 15th July
Showing the last 2 episodes of
"THE GREAT SECRET"

On Thursday, 18th July
Showing the last 2 episodes of
"THE VOICE ON THE WIRE"

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Musical Concert Every Afternoon at 5 p.m. by Foreign Orchestra
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From 9 to 12 p.m.
Tonight Tonight
Grand Debut of the
MENDORZA DUO
The King and Queen of Dancers

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In Latest Novelties
LEO DE MORENA
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UP-TO-DATE CINEMATOGRAPH COMEDIES.

APOLLO THEATRE
TONIGHT TONIGHT

LE COUPABLE A film based on the great masterpiece by Francois Coppee of the Royal Academy.
LE COUPABLE
LE COUPABLE

CAST

Mr. Joube	*Odeon Theatre*	*Mr. Bernard*	*Comedie Francaise*
Miss Mosse	" "	*Mr. Roche*	" "
Sylvia	" "	*Hurnonims*	" "
		Grehtlat	" "

Here is a great band of artistes banded together who will give you a vivid and realistic representation of the story.

Pathe's British Gazette — With the crowds at home
Glimpses of Pond Life — Another of the clever Nature studies.

LONESOME LUKE OH YOU BOY
LONESOME LUKE
A LUCKY MISTAKE
A LUCKY MISTAKE

He's a boy for the laughs is Harold and he's got you some bunch this week.

Time and Prices As Usual

TONIGHT TONIGHT
and on
July 14th and 15th

At the
VICTORIA THEATRE
The Inimitable
MARY PICKFORD
IN
"The Girl of Yesterday"
A UNIQUE ROMANCE
of the
PAST and PRESENT
In Five Parts

Olympic Theatre

PROGRAMME
For July 13th, 14th and 15th:
SHOWING
"A CONEY ISLAND PRINCESS"
in Five Parts

PARAMOUNT PICTOGRAPH
"HIS OWN NEMESIS"
Comedy
"WHEN SAMUEL SKIDDED"
Comedy

Bright Lights! Follow the Crowds to **"The Eldorado"** *Bright Music!*

"The Home of Refined Dancing!"
Our First-class Entertainers!
Aldo-Pini Comical Duo
The Williamson Troupe
Change of Programme
TONIGHT
First-Class Floor! Prof. MARTINEZ Orchestra "EVERYTHING No. 1" *First-Class Service!*

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital $21,000,000
Reserve Fund 2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Duncan Carmichael.
W. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought, Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bankok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais,

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminster Bank Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAHL.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	65,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund .....H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund H.$ 40,000

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Gen. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital .. $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital 12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,396,553.60
Special Reserve Fund $1,893,923.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed . Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ... Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000

London Bankers:
The London County Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	Los Angeles	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dairy	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital $300,000.00
Reserve $15,000.00
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1917) $2,067,768.24

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits U.S. $1,248,000.00
U.S. $7,748,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Street, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office.
26 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon (Cristobal C.Z.)	Peking	Singapore
Hongkong	San Pedro de Macoris	Tientsin
Hankow		Yokohama

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLAND TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital .. Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 3 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. S. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Subscribed Capital 1,125,000
Paid-up Capital 562,500
Reserve Fund 650,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
26 The Bund. 9781

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
N, 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan

London, New York, San Francisco, seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4631 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager,
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
W. C. Yang, Sub-Manager

行 業 孚 中 CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin
Subscribed Capital $2,000,000
Paid-up Capital $1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokyo, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
and also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
8,441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
W. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Telephone No. 2618 General Office.
Telephone No. 1929 Manager's Office.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ..... *Yen 20,000,000.*
Reserve ..... *„ 12,550,000.*
Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

S. KENJOH, Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Eng.
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin			17.00	..	..	..	
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dairy	Kobe maru	11.30	..	..	..	..	11.00
Swatow			17.00	..	..	..	
Foochow	Hsinchi	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Wuhu		..	18.00	..	..	..	
Peking and T'tsin (Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, Honolulu, U.S. & Europe, via Honolulu	Hindjani	..	..	18.00	..	..	17.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shenking	9.00	..	..	..	..	9.00
Swatow	Hoihow	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Monday, July 15.							
Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	21.00			..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong			18.30	..	..	..	..
Tuesday, July 16.							
Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	x21.00	19.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	14.00	18.30	..	..	..	18.30
Japan ports	Chikuzen maru	18.00	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Wednesday, July 17.							
Amoy and Hongkong			17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Thursday, July 18.							
Nagasaki	Yamashiro m.	..	..	..	..	x20.00	19.30
Friday, July 19.							
Moji	Takeshima m.	..	..	..	..	x20.00	19.30
Saturday, July 20.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U. S. & Europe via Canada			18.30	..	..	..	18.00

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 3 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Passengers Departed

Per K.M.A. s.s. Upolu for Chinwangtao:—Mrs. Hawkings, and Mr. F. Ferrier.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru for Japan:—Mrs. C. H. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. P. C. Cohen, Mrs. Krell, Mrs. Roth, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Couling, Mr. and Mrs. Kien and 3 children, Mrs. and Miss Christie, Mrs. K. Suga and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hefi, Misses M. A. Smith and E. H. Mayhew, Messrs. Y. Osuka, Dazeas, Shivdas, A. W. Brankston, S. Hattori, Y. Yamayasu, B. A. Roberts, W. H. W. Dawson, S. Shimidzu, Titch, Flix, Moran, U. B. Gardner and S. Emma.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination	Mails Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Shanghai-Nanking Train		
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	2.00
Nanking all River Ports		11.30
Soochow, Wuish, Changchow, Chinkiang,		
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan. (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangsi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)	6.30	
	8.00	
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangsi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, Huchow, Nanzin and (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Taiwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier.		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipao	8.00	2.00
	10.00	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Wooung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.05	2.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch.	Close Daily.	
	a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paochen, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	3.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 15	—	San Francisco	Rindjani	Dut.	H.C.T. Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Alexander
July 20	—	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
July 20	—	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M. S.S. Co.
July 27	—	Tacoma & Seattle	Manila Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 29	—	Seattle, etc.	Kateri Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 31	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. R.
Aug. 10	—	San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 15	—	Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Aug. 15	—	Tacoma and Seattle	Attai Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 17	—	San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 19	—	Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Sept. 14	—	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.R.
Oct. 5	—	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 15	—	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 17	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 19	—	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 20	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 23	—	N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 24	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 30	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

—	Marseilles	Shokwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	Port Said	Ekan Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	Liverpool, etc.	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
—	London, etc.	Kanagawa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 13	5.30	Ningpo & Pootoo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 14	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 15	D.L.	Swatow	Hoihow	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 15	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 15	3.00	S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 16	D.L.	Hongkong and Canton	Sungkiang	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Hongkong	Chicago Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 16	—	F'chow, K'lung, Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 18	—	Hongkong	Monteagle	Br.	C.P.R.
July 18	6.30*	Amoy, H'kong & C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	9.00&	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
July 20	—	Hongkong	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Nanking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 23	—	Hongkong and Manila	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 27	—	Hongkong and Manila	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 18	—	Manila & Singapore	Arabia Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Aug. 28	—	H'kong & Singapore	Mexico Maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 13	1.30	Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 14	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
July 14	2.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 15	—	Tsingtao	Noto Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 15	—	T'sin, Dairen, T'tao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
July 16	4.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 16	3.00	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	—	Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
July 18	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
July 19	—	Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
July 19	—	Tsingtao	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
July 21	10.00*	W'wei, C'foo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 13	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tehhsing	Br.	H.O. S.S. Co
July 14	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Talee Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 15	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo		J.M. & Co.
July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 16	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
July 17	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
July 18	M.N.	Hankow, etc.			

*A.M. M.N.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Arrived		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
July 12	—	Dalny	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
July 12	—	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	—	Tsingtao	Nagata Maru	Jap.	
July 12	—	Hankow	Hwahta		
July 12	—	Hankow	Nanyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 12	—	Hankow	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	—	Hongkong	Taisang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	—	Chefoo	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	—	Japan	Taki Maru	Jap.	
July 12	—		Fukuken Maru	Jap.	

Departures

Date		For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
July 12	—	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Tategami Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Newchwang	Feiching	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Sulwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
July 12	—	Japan	Fuji Maru	Jap.	
July 12	—	Hankow	Luenho	Br.	J.M. & Co.
July 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
July 12	—	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, July 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Nanyang Maru, Captain K. Takada, will be despatched from S.Y.K. Hall wharf on Sunday, July 14, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Wuchang Capt. Pickard will leave on Wednesday, July 17, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. 77.

at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Capt. Gibb, will leave on Monday, July 15, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 3,770 tons, Capt. Campbell, will leave on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock (midnight). For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung Capt. C. C. Williams will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TSINGTAO.—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on July 15, For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A. shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, Please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 16, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs' Jetty at 2 p.m.

For Southern Ports

POOTOO.—The Str. Kiangteen, Capt. Glen, will leave on Saturday, afternoon at 3.30 o'clock. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinchi, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday, Morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, July 15, at 4.30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Hoihow Captain W. T. Roberts will leave on Monday, July 15, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The ChinaNavigation Co.'s Str. Sungkiang Capt. H. Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, July 16, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77. Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on July 16, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sunning, Captain W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, July 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

MANILA and SINGAPORE.—The Steamer Arabia Maru, Captain S. Hagata, will be despatched on August 18, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.—The Str. Mexico Maru Capt. K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on Aug. 28, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, July 14, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401

TSINGTAO.—The Str. Noto Maru Capt. K. Miya, will be despatched on July 15, For Freight, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, July 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Foreign Ports

TAKOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B.C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Manila Maru Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched on July 27. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular to Invoices must accompany to U.S. A. shipment. The steam-launch Conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom's Jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING KOBE, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. Altai Maru Capt. ——— will be despatched on August 15. Through Bills of Lading are granted to overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany shipment to U. S. A. For Freight, Please apply to The O. S. K., No. 4 The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Custom's Jetty at 12.30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 16, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs' Jetty at 2 p.m.

C. N. C.

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For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Laou Yi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tsiang, Tungting, Wuchang and Chungking.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect at Hankow with the Company's regular sailings on the Middle Yangtsze and Hunan Lines.

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Regular sailings every Tuesday and Saturday and every alternate Thursday.

For AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, and CANTON S.S.—Suiyang, Sunning, Sinkiang, Yingchow, Sungkiang and Kaifong.—Sailing from the French Bund. Weekly service every Thursday to Amoy and every Sunday to Swatow. Connections at Hongkong with services to Philippines and Australian ports will be advised upon application.

Regular sailings every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday mornings.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailing from the French Bund.

Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4.30 p.m.

The above steamers have Electric Light throughout and are fitted with Electric Fans and Steam Heaters in State Rooms and Dining Saloons, and are otherwise completely equipped for the comfort and convenience of Passengers.

For further particulars regarding Sailings, Passage Rates, &c. see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE" obtainable from the Undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. (Astor House), or from Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, Russo-Asiatic Bank Buildings, 15 The Bund.

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S.S. ECUADOR	Aug. 17	S.S. COLOMBIA	Aug. 24

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S.S. COLUSA	Oct. 10	S.S. SANTA CRUZ	Sept. 25

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freight or passage apply to
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1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5050 Cable Address "Soiano"

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AMERICAN LINE
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria or Vancouver, B. C.

		arr.	leave.
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.			
"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. N. Kobayashi,	July 26,	July 27
"ALTAI MARU" ...(15,000 tons)	Capt. ———	Aug. 13,	Aug. 15
For Hongkong			
"CHICAGO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. T. Saito,	July 15,	July 16
For Manila and Singapore			
"ARABIA MARU" (18,000 tons)	Capt. S. Nagata,	Aug. 16,	Aug. 18
For Hongkong and Singapore			
"MEXICO MARU" (12,000 tons)	Capt. K. Komiya,	Aug. 27,	Aug. 28
CHINA COASTING LINE			
For Tsingtau			
"NOTO MARU"... (1,300 tons)	Capt. K. Miya,	July 13,	July 14
For Tsingtau, Tientsin and Dairen			
"KEELUNG MARU"(1,569 tons)	Capt. S. Imai,	July 13,	July 15
For Foochow, Keelung (Formosa) and Takao			
"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons)	Capt. S. Ohba,	July 14,	July 16

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
H. SHIMAMURA, Manager.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tels. 4234, 4235.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI.

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway
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For Vancouver via Nagasaki Kobe and Yokohama		For Hongkong	
Empress of Japan	July 20	Monteagle	July 18
Monteagle *	July 21	Key West †	July 26
Key West †	Aug. 15	Empress of Japan	Sept. 2
Empress of Japan	Sept. 14	Monteagle	Sept. 21
Monteagle	Oct. 5	Empress of Japan	Oct. 29

* Monteagle calls at Moji † Key West. Cargo only.

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G. M. JACKSON
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For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, Agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads. Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFCE

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Imperial Japanese and U. S. M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	July 19, 1918
KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 16, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for San Francisco,	Aug. 30, 1918
TENYO MARU	22,000 tons or San Francisco,	Sept. 9, 1918
SHINYO MARU	22,000 tons for San Francisco,	Oct. 5, 1918

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

KOREA MARU	20,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 3, 1918
SIBERIA MARU	18,000 tons for Hongkong,	Aug. 10, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

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VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "NANKING"	AUGUST	10th
S.S. "CHINA"	SEPT.	10th

FOR HONGKONG VIA MANILA

S.S. "NANKING"	JULY	23rd
S.S. "CHINA"	AUGUST	22nd

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates etc. apply to
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PHONE CENTRAL 4773
* S.S. "NANKING" Does not call at Nagasaki

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
ODW	Aug. 15	Harkow	Dde Lagree	Fr g-b:				
	June 9		Grat	Br g-b.				McFeater
SD	June 1	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	190			
WTW	Oct. 27	Y'tse	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
OD	May 29	Cruise	Palos	Am g-b.	190	2	40	H. Telalio
	June 11	Cruise	Teal	Br g-b.				
SD	May 18	Cruise	Toba	Jap. g-b.				
YTPDW	May 10	Cruise	Woodlark	Br g-b	150	1	30	

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	——	
KANAGAWA MARU...	12,500	——	

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	July 29
SUWA MARU	21,000	Capt. T. Sekine,	Aug. 19

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ...	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	July 19
CHIKUGO MARU	8,000	Capt. K. Soida,	July 23
WATEGAMI MARU	4,500	Capt. N. Tsuruhashi,	July 30

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

CHIKUZEN MARU ...	5,500	Capt. N. Nojiri,	July 17
WAKESHIMA MARU ...	4,500	Capt. A. Nakamata,	July 20
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	July 24
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	July 27

FOR JAPAN

SADO MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Shinohe,	July 15

KOBE TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU	16,000	Capt. R. Shimidzu,	Aug. 19

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	——	Sept. 3
KATORI MARU	19,000	——	Oct. 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000	——	July 23
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	——	Aug. 19

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000	——	July 17
AKI MARU	12,500	——	Aug. 21
TANGO MARU	14,000	——	Sept. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Finest Climate and Best Holiday Resorts in the Far East.

Yamato Hotel, Dairen.—Finest hotel in the Far East. Cleanest city in the Orient. Capital centre for holiday trips.

Yamato Hotel, Hoshigaura.—Seaside hotel at the Hoshigaura (Star Beach) Holiday Resort. Golf, tennis, bathing, and boating facilities. Dairen, 5 miles distant, is connected by motor-car and carriage road and electric tramway.

Yamato Hotel, Port Arthur.—Coolest and healthiest place in the Far East, close to the famous landlocked harbor, and surrounded with magnificent scenery. Miles of charming walks and drives, historic battlefields and ruined and dismantled forts. Two miles from Ogondai (Golden Beach) Holiday Resort.

Yamato Hotel, Mukden.—Adjoining S.M.R. station. Only hotel for visitors to the ancient capital of China, famous for its Imperial Palaces and Tombs and relics of fast disappearing Old China.

Yamato Hotel, Changchun.—Close to S.M.R. station, where the South Manchuria, Chinese Eastern, and Kirin-Changchun Railways meet.

Chosen Hotel, Seoul.—Luxurious hotel in the capital of Korea.

Station Hotel, Fusan.—For visitors entering or leaving Korea by sea.

Station Hotel, Shingishu.—For Antung on opposite bank of River Yalu.

Kongosan Hotel, Onseiri.—For tourists and visitors to the famous Diamond Mountain in Korea, rivalling Switzerland in scenery.

All on Foreign lines under direct management of the S.M.R. Co.

For terms and literature, apply to the manager severally, or to the Superintendent, Hotel Section,

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

Head Office: Dairen.

Branch Offices: Tokio, Seoul, Harbin, Kirin, Peking and Shanghai.

Tel. Add.: Mantetsu. Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Large Display Advertisements

ntended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday**

RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN FOR CHINESE STUDENTS

Men Going To America And Coming Back Will Be Guests

A reception will be given August 5 at 5 o'clock at the residence of Mr. Julean Arnold, 405 Avenue Joffre, in honor of a hundred Chinese students who are leaving on the China Mail steamship Nanking August 10 for America as well as the students who have returned and are returning on the Nanking from the United States, according to the decision reached by a group of members of the Society for Constructive Endeavor at a meeting yesterday at Mr. Arnold's residence.

Several other organisation will be invited to be hosts of this reception, including the American University Club, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Kiangsu Educational Association, the World Chinese Students' Federation and the American Returned Students' Club.

The Tsing Hua College is sending 63 students to pursue high courses of studies in the United States from its own college in Peking and ten girl students and the same number of special students selected by competitive examinations throughout the country. With them are also sailing about twenty private students. They will be under the guardianship of Mr. N. C. Yang, formerly of the University of Pennsylvania and now dean of the Chinese department of Tsing Hua College.

A large number of American returned students are expected to come back on the Nanking. Already more than ten have arrived at Shanghai on other steamers.

Consul-in-charge Perkins is expected to deliver the main speech. Representatives of the big American and Chinese business firms in Shanghai will be invited. A musical program will also be given.

The Society also decided to invite Mr. C. H. Wood, the Chinese expert on simplified Chinese language, to give a talk at its next meeting two weeks from today at the Oriental Hotel. Members of the organisation are anxious to get behind the movement and to further the development of the system in order that the general mass could be educated within the least possible time. If it is found plausible to do so, a sub-committee will be appointed at the next meeting to study the system with the view of establishing schools in the various night schools in this city. The meeting was attended by seven members.

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY IS UNDER WAY IN AMERICA

Washington, June 10.—An immediate survey of every part of the United States is to be made in order to find out which industries not now doing war work may be utilised for that purpose, also which industries already engaged on work for the government are able to take on additional contracts or increase their production of munitions and war supplies. To do this, the War Industries Board has established a Resources and Conversion Section, with Charles A. Otis, former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce and a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as chief.

The country has been divided into 20 regional groups, each of which will be organised through its commercial associations. One organisation in each region has been selected to take the initiative in bringing about a definite organisation. The commercial body chosen to do this preliminary work will communicate with every other business organisation in its region and with the industries not represented in such associations and arrange for a general meeting at which plans of organisation will be perfected. Then that is done, it is expected that one man will be named in each region to act as the direct representative of Mr. Otis in handling business between the region and the Resources and Conversion Section.

Every type of industry, whether represented in commercial organisations or not, will be asked to co-operate. The regional system is intended to supplement the work of the national war service committees of the industries, some of which are already effectively co-operating with the government, while others are in process of formation. Many industries are not so organised as to permit representation by a national war service committee. By the regional system it is proposed to look after the requirements of these scattered industries and provide a means by which greater impetus can be given to increasing production in every section of the country. It is believed that this will result in great measure in preventing further dislocation of labor, new housing problems, unnecessary expansion of plants, and freight congestion. It will likewise, it is thought, provide work for industries whose normal output is being reduced without their resources being employed in new directions.

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Farland, Miss Barley and Mr. A. Hudson.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinchi from Foochow:—Mr. Free, Misses Ehly, Lan Ai-ding, J. A. Marricot and Lura M. Hefty.

Rothermere In Charge Of Propaganda In U.S.

LORD ROTHERMERE

Lord Rothermere, who recently resigned his position as British Minister for the Air, has just uudertaken important duties at the Ministry of information, according to word received from London. Lord Rothermere, in his new position, will be responsible for propaganda in America.

STATEMENTS ORDERED IN SHANGHAI CLUB CASE

Counsel To File New Claim Within Week In Suit To Cancel Expulsion

The case of Mr. Gordius Nielson against the Shanghai Club for a declaration that the plaintiff is still a member of the Club was before Sir Havilland de Sausmarez in the British Supreme Court yesterday morning for a brief hearing.

Mr. N. C. Home, for the plaintiff, stated that he had been informed by Mr. G. H. Wright, counsel for the defendants, that the minutes of the Committees and members' meetings relating to Mr. Nielson's expulsion were open to him. He had then requested inspection of the account books showing payment of dues for May, June and July, 1918, and he understood this would be refused. Sir Havilland said that he would be very much astonished if it were not, at this stage of the proceedings, and Mr. Home said he was prepared to go on without it.

The Court ordered the statement of claim to be filed within one week and the defense a week later.

CANADA'S FOOD REGULATIONS

Food regulations, similar to those in effect throughout the United States, have been announced in Canada, according to letters received by the local offices of the Canadian-Pacific Railway Company.

C. P. R. trains and to some extent the steamships of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services will be subject to the regulations, which aim at the conservation of foodstuffs available for export to the fighting armies.

INDIAN REFORM PRAISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, July 7.—The Observer remarks that the policy of bold but balanced reform of the Indian Government now revealed is a great project of timely creative statesmanship in true succession to our best achievements in harmonising Empire and liberty. Its adoption in its main lines would bear high witness that the moral genius and constructive power of the British people are not only unabated but are emerging still greater from the war.

C.T. Wang To Leave For Canton Sunday

Mr. C. T. Wang, the Vice-speaker of the defunct Senate, will leave Shanghai for Hongkong Sunday. In recognition of his services during the recent Red Cross Drive, the Committee of the American Red Cross Society will present him with a beautifully engraved silver tea-set today.

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on July 9, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	"	16-20
Pork	"	25-30
Veal	"	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	none
Cod	"	14-16
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	14-16
Pomfret	"	14-16
Salmon	"	18-20
Samli	"	40-50
Soles	"	14-16
Whitebait	"	20-25
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	"	40-80
Eggs	per doz.	15-17
Fowl	per lb.	20-22
Geese	each	50-$1.00
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Pigeons	"	15-16
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	none
Wild Duck	"	none
Wild Pigeons	"	none
Woodcock	"	none
Wild Geese	"	none
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb.	8-10
Apples	"	10-12
Bananas	"	6-8
Cherries	"	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-18
Chestnuts	per lb.	none
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	14-15
Lichees	per lb.	15-20
Mangoes	each	none
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	2-4
Oranges	per lb.	none
Peaches	"	6-10
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	8-10
Pumeloes	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	8-10
Pears	per lb.	none
Strawberries	"	none
Walnuts	"	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	5-6
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
French Beans	per lb.	5-6
Broad Beans	"	6-8
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	"	2-3
Cauliflower	"	none
Celery	per bunch	2-3
Egg Plant	per lb.	5-6
Green Corn	each	1-2
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	"	2-3
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per pic.	$1.20-1.40
Peas	per lb.	none
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	"	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.50
Flour Australian	"	$4.90
Flour Shanghai	"	$2.45
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.30
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17
Fodder		
Barley	per lbs.	$2.00
Bran	"	1.50
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.50
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. Melville,
Chief Inspector.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0000 — Midnight, 1330 — 1230 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2038	804	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2205	1900	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1918	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1900	1658	730
000	1125	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1900	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2004	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
718	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1615
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1655	1600
745	1200	—	. .	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1541
1142	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1231
1437	1746	—	148	dep. Yechow dep.	—	1049	938
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	836	640
7.	‡	—	220	‡	—	‡	8.
830	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	756	1612
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	035	—	318	arr. Yeochowfu dep.	—	240	1311
1315	048	—	. .	dep. Yeochowfu arr.	—	339	1258
1514	318	—	377	dep. Linchang dep.	—	120	1033
1818	460	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2354	816
9.	‡	—	420	‡	—	‡	0.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2328	1000
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1958	1402
1230	850	—	. .	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1420
1657	1152	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1644	1057
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	738

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B. S.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2120	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	736	2300

Yeochowfu Tsiningchow Branch Line						Linchang-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2130	d. Yeochowfu a.	600	1220	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Linchang a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1456	2232	a Tsiningchow d.	532	1126	1853	658	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.	712	1312	1948

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

s — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking To Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.....dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.46	18.25	17.18	23.00
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH .....dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.27	20.21	2.10
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.08	16.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG.... dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING.....arr.	11.19	*14.15	16.50	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW .....dep.	..	15.20	Lunch	..	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	8.18	Cars	..	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	16.29	Dining	..	..	..	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	16.55	..	..	..	..	..	..
PEKING .....arr.	..	19.50	..	..	..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	2.35	Dining Cars	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	..	..	..	11.40	..	..
CENTRAL dep.	..	..	..	..	..	12.05	..	..
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	20.27	Lunch Cars	..
PUKOW .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	22.55	..	..
NANKING .....dep.	..	..	7.20	8.00	11.45	*14.00	15.55	23.00
CHINKIANG .....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.06
TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.03	..
CHANGCHOW ... dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.06	17.29	20.20	3.09
WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.29	13.36	16.00	18.22	..	4.11
SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.02	19.22	..	5.19
SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH..dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.20	19.10	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.46	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.30

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	...
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	...
Soccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	...
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	...
Shanghai South ..... *dep.*	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction ..... *dep.*	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16 07	17 42	...
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18 49	....
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12 30	14.35	....	17 22	19.20	....
Yekrah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Chaugan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18 24	....	....
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.25	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.36
Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7 00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan ..... dep.	...	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekrah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.49
Kashing ..... dep.	...	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.20
Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sunghiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... *dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Shanghai South ..... *arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10 30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Soccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	....	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun ..	dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	....	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

Business and Official Notices

Avis Au Public Au Sujet de la Circulation Pendant Les Journees du 13 et 14 Juillet

ROUTE VOYRON

La circulation des véhicules sera interdite sur cette route dans la partie qui traverse le Jardin Public de Koukaza, le 14 Juillet à partir de 7 heures du matin, jusqu'à la fin de la Revue.

Les voitures se rendant à la Revue accéderont au terrain par la porte Sud (Avenue Dubail).

Les 13 et 14 Juillet, au soir les véhicules auront accès au Jardin Public, mais ils devront entrer par le barrage Nord, stationner aux emplacements que désignera la Police et sortir par le barrage Sud (Avenue Dubail).

Il est interdit aux Chinois non munis de cartes spéciales de circuler entre les deux barrages et de pénétrer dans le Jardin.

BOULEVARD DE MONTIGNY

Les 13 et 14 Juillet à partir de 9 heures du soir, la circulation des véhicules sera interdite dans la partie du Boulevard de Montigny limitée au Nord par l'Avenue Joffre et la Rue Ningpo et au Sud par la Rue Voisin.

RUE DU CONSULAT

Si l'affluence du public rend cette mesure nécessaire, la circulation des véhicules pourra être interdite les 13 et 14 Juillet à partir de 8 heures du soir, dans la Rue du Consulat, à partir du Quai de France jusqu'au Boulevard de Montigny.

Dans ce cas, les voitures devront emprunter soit le Boulevard Edouard VII, soit le Boulevard des 2 Républiques.

RETRAITE AUX FLAMBEAUX

Il est interdit d'une façon formelle à tout véhicule de chercher à dépasser la retraite aux flambeaux.

Le Chef de la Garde,
Ch. SCHMITT.

Changhai, le 11 Juillet 1918.

18693

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

Fête Nationale du 14 Juillet

Nos Alliés et nos Amis les neutres sont cordialement invités à assister à la revue des troupes francaises et alliées qui aura lieu au Jardin de Koukaza, à 8 heures très précises du matin.

Par Ordre,
Le Secrétaire du Conseil,
G. LAFERRIERE.

French Municipal Council

Fête Nationale du 14 Juillet

Our Allies and our neutral friends are cordially invited to assist to the review of the French and Allied troops, which will take place on the 14th of July at Koukaza Public Garden at 8 a.m. sharp.

By Order,
G. LAFERRIERE,
Secretary.

18692

For Sale

A few old coins (European). Only those interested need apply, to Box 57, THE CHINA PRESS.

J.13.

Only the soul that lifts itself out of the rut can soar.

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You pay for samples and telegrams.
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Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 8

NOW READY

PART I.: VOL. I.

The Racing Record

Subscription for 1918 including:
Part II. } Vol. I. $10.00
Part I. }
Single copies, Part I., Vol. I. (each) $ 7.50
(Part II. will be published on or about 1st Jan., 1919)

For the above, please apply to
A. W. OLSEN, Compiler,
c/o Shanghai Race Club.

Applicants are requested to enclose remittances with orders.

The Racing Record is intended to serve as a local "Ruff's Guide to the Turf."

Size—Demy 8vo.: cloth bound.

Part I. contains about 450 pages with many illustrations of racing and historical interest.

It gives—
Complete records of every pony placed during 1917/1918 at Shanghai and Kiangwan,
Owners' and Jockeys' Records, 1917/1918, Shanghai and Kiangwan.
Plans of the Race Courses,
Racing information and data of interest to all patrons of the local Turf.

As only a limited number of copies are being printed early application is recommended.

18628

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and Massage establishment, fat people reduce and benefit your health. We also cure rheumatism, nervousness, sciatica, gout, limbago, neuralgia and alcoholic and necotin poison.
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CREST HOTEL

6 Siccawei Road.

10 p.m. BILLY HODDS, *Manager.*

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18691 J.14.

TO LET, well-furnished attic room with bathroom. Please apply 17 Quinsan Gardens.

18686 J.14.

33 SEYMOUR ROAD. To let, furnished rooms with board. Please apply to Mrs. Hopkins, corner of Avenue Road. Tel. West 457.

18664 J.14.

TO LET with board, by the day or month, comfortably furnished bedrooms, Western district, vicinity Country Club, for terms, apply to Box 62, THE CHINA PRESS.

18640 J.14.

CENTRAL DISTRICT: To let, one large double bedroom with bathroom attached, terms moderate. Also vacancy for one or two table boarders. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road, Flat 18.

18540 J.12.

LOST

LOST: Square platinum brooch with diamonds and sapphires. Liberal reward to finder returning same to 907 Siccawei Road. Telephone West 271.

LOST: Thursday night, Amethyst necklace. Finder please return to Box 88, THE CHINA PRESS. $50 reward no questions asked.

LOST: Near Messrs. Mactavish & Co., Ltd., Broadway and North Soochow Road, one lady's diamond studded wrist watch. Reward. Apply to Box 81, THE CHINA PRESS.

18684 J.13.

MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED to hire, a piano in good condition. Please state rent, etc., to Box 84, THE CHINA PRESS.

18689 J.13.

SITUATION VACANT

FOREIGN mechanics wanted for factory work at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow. References required. Apply to Box 82, THE CHINA PRESS.

18685 J.12.

WANTED: English speaking governess for 2 children 3 and 4 years old by French lady, who is going shortly to California for 9 months. Passage free out and back. Good salary. Apply to Box 69, THE CHINA PRESS.

18656 J.16.

WANTED: College graduate to teach advanced mathematics in Chinese home, 2 hours in the morning throughout this summer. State experience and salary desired. Apply in writing to K.K.N., 22 Wayside Road.

18630 J.12.

EDUCATIONAL

PRIVATE lessons in English by certificated professional English lady teacher. Reasonable terms. Apply to Box 28, THE CHINA PRESS.

18557 J.13.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET: At once, detached furnished house in the French Concession. Mosquito screens throughout. Six rooms, Tennis court and Garage. About five miles from Bund, beautifully cool. Apply to Box 78, THE CHINA PRESS.

18676 J.12.

TO LET: No. 6 Wayside Road, corner residence of five good rooms, near Wayside trams. Rent Tls. 60. Apply premises for inspection; further particulars Hammond, No. 39 Nanking Road.

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OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

SUITES of office and godowns to let, in the CHINA PRESS Building and 17 Museum Road. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18694 J.19.

GODOWNS TO LET. Two large ground-floor godowns to let, on Kiangse Road from August 1. Apply at THE CHINA PRESS Office or No. 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

18672 J.17.

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WANTED to rent, one 4 or 5 roomed house. Apply to Box 83, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED two roomed furnished housekeeping flat. Apply to Box 80, THE CHINA PRESS.

18682 J.17.

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WANTED a foreign fashioned house of 4 or more bedrooms by a Chinese family. Apply to Box 79, THE CHINA PRESS.

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SITUATION wanted by smart young man with knowledge of office routine. Could produce A1 references. Salary moderate. Apply to Box 87, THE CHINA PRESS.

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WANTED: Young experienced Chinese, desires position as translator, correspondence clerk, office assistant or typist. Good knowledge of English. References. Moderate salary. Please apply to Box 85, THE CHINA PRESS.

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FOR SALE: Indian light twin motor cycle, 1917 model. Good condition. $300 Mex. See it at Eastern Garage, Soochow Road.

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